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PLANTATIONS
GENERAL
1771

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C.O. 5:72

[p 01]

New York October 16th 1770.

Sir

I am obliged to you for your favour of the 6 August, and glad to find the Creeks so Sensible of the Obligations they owe you for Mediating the peace between them & the Chactaws.

The Congress held at Siota by the Shawnese & west-ern Nations, has had more Effect than our Indian Officers, thought possible to be brought about. The Spys sent thither inform, that all the Western Tribes over the Lakes, & about Lake Michigan as well as the Outache Indians, had un-animously agreed to make peace with the Cherokees and other Southern Nations. You see that the Shawnese deputys have not worked in vain, & hope the Creeks will be less Reserved when you next Talk to them upon the Bussiness of those deputies in their Nation & that Emistisigus will tell you the drift of their Negotiations as he has promis-ed to do. The Scheme of the Shawnese to form a Confed-eracy of all the Western & Southern Nations, is a notable piece of Policy; for nothing less would enable them to withstand the Six Nations & their Allies, against whom they have been much Exasperated on Account of the Boun-dary Treaty held at Fort Stanwix, you must have ob-served, that the Cherokees likewise are Concerned in that Treaty, and would have felt it, had the [p 02] Boun-daries granted been claimed in their full Extent; & the not permitting the Virginians to extend their Line in

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the Manner they designed, partly under the Sanction of that Treaty already appears to be a Judicious and fortunate Measure; They would have been Hurt at it undoubtedly and been easily induced to have joined this Confederacy which I hope you will have Influence enough to prevent: At the Congress of the Six Nations & Northern Indians, was was Strongly proposed, & that Hostilities should be Commenced by immediately Striking the Western Indians, Chiefly the Tribes of the Ouiache, but Sir William Johnson had Influence enough to persuade them to Try first, what Messages would do. And I am informed that Messengers are Sent to these Nations to See if persuasion will bring them to their Senses, tho' I apprehend they will be Talked to in a very Haughty Stile.

Since the Commencement of the Congress at Siota, most of the Nations who go to Fort Pitt are Observed to behave Civilly, but appear Reserved & Sulky, and are Counselling & continually sending Belts from one Nation to another; & Reports go that some Frenchmans has promised to Engage, the Illinois Mississippi & Arkansa Indians to Join the League.—

It appears that the Fomenters of this League, of which the Shawnese Seems to have been the principal are trying to draw all the [illegible] Nations they Can into it; to make themselves as formidable as possible, for they perceive the Six Nations &c. are with us; all the Ohio Indians

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:.0.5:12

are the most exasperated as they are the Greatest Suffer-
:ers; and have no patience in Seeing our Frontier People
Settling upon the Lands near them.

I have given you a Sketch of the State of our Indian Affairs in this Quarter, and Trust your Influence with the Nations in Your district will Enable You to defeat the Machinations of the Shawnese, whose deputys will not fail to use every Endeavor to draw them into the Combination they have been forming.

I am with great Regard

Sir

Your most Obedient

Hble Servant

signed Thos: Gage

P: S:

Some of the Cherokee Deputys who Attended the Northern Congress have been waiting Several Weeks an Opportunity to get from hence to Charlestown They will inform you what passed there, and I am informed they have Engaged for their Nation with the Six Nations & Northern Indians

TG.

John Stuart Esqr:

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from/ His Excellency Genl Gage/ 16th Octr 1770/ On Mr Stuarts of 28 Novr 1770./ (4)/ dr [5 10]

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C.O 5:72

[P 31]

Charles-Town Decembr the 1st 1770

My Lord

I have the Honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on my arrival here, Mr Stuart immediately Honourd, your Lordships letter of recommendation, by appointing me, His Deputy Superintendant of Indian affairs for the Mis-sissippi; He receivd me, with the utmost politeness on the Occasion; and Highly approves of Such an Establish-ment; Therefore I am to pursue my plan, in order to gain the friendship of the Arkansas that they may act in Conjunction, with our old friends the Chickasaws, If I Should receive Orders for that purpose; my Succes will form a Strong Barrier, and probable be the means of preventing other Nations of Indians from disturb-ing the Peace of His Majestys Subjects, in the Infant Colonies of East, and West-Florida.

Mr Stuart informs me, that my appoint-ment will be attended with an Expence, that his fund cannot discharge; Which Matter he will Ex-plain to your Lordship; He has but four Deputy Superintendants of Indian affairs for His Extensive district; Mr Stuart, Mr Mackentosh, Mr Cameron; and myself for the Mississippi; The Spaniards have one Superintendant of Indian affairs, and three Deputys for the Banks of that River only; all French officers, it being well known, that the Indians hold

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any man in Contempt; Except he is a Warriour.

I most Humbly beg leave to mention to your Lordships, that I am so well acquainted With the Sentiments of the French, and Savages, on the Bankes of the Mississippi, that I make no doubt of having it in my Power, to take Possession of New Orleans, in case I should be Honour'd With an order for that purpose; at the same time your Lordships may depend on my Conduct; and be assured of my acting with the greatest Caution, as I go forth with a firm resolution to merit your Lordships further Countenance and Protection

I have the Honour to be my Lord

Your Lordships

most obd.t and most Humb. Sert.

John Thomas

To the Earl of Hillsborough

[p. 307] Endorsed Chas. Town. So. Carolina / Decr. 1st. 1770. / Lieut. Thomas. / R.d 9th. Jan.y 1771. — / Dd / Ent.d

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05:72

Charles Town 28th November 1770

My Lord

I have the Honor of Submitting to your Lord. ships, a Journal of my proceedings with the Cheifs of the Cherokee Nation, at a Congress held at Lochaber, on the Frontier of this Province 260 Miles Distant from hence the 18th of October last

Every Step that could be thought of was taken by a Set of Self interested Men in the province of Virginia to Embarras me, in the Settlement of a Boundary Line. Emmissaries were sent into the Nation, to practice upon the Indians, and prevail upon them to refuse treating with me. The Young Warrior, Saluj. was decoyed into Virginia, and a Talk put into his Mouth; as will appear by the Minutes of Council, of which My Lord Botetourt was pleased to send me a Copy. Forged Letters were sent to Lord Botetourt, and the Indians were brought to sign them, under pretence that they were directed to the Governor of Virginia and the Superintendant requesting a Trade from that Province. The Persons employed to transact this Bussiness were not unattentive to their own Interest: in the same Fraudulent Manner, they obtained for themselves, Titles to great Tracts of Land beyond the Established Boundary: these were Jacob Hite, and Richard Pearis formerly an Indian Trader; the former

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[illegible] wrote the Letters. Conveyances of Land &c[a] and carryed of the Young Warrior Saluij who Died on his return home; the Latter speaking their Language remained to Manage Matters with those Indians.

I had Information of their Practices, which They knew; for which Reason M[r] Pearis did not choose to appear at the Congress, without my permission which he applied for, as he said, in Order to Justify his Conduct. After the Treaty was Signed, I sent for him and he came: I confronted him, with the Indians in presence of Col: Donelson, and they declared with great Indignation their utter Ignorance of the Letters & Talk referred to in the Minutes of the Council of Virginia; as well as of the Titles of Land obtained from them; persisting that they understood them to be Letters soliciting a Trade as above mentioned.

I cannot here suppress an Incident that gave me great pleasure, as it showed the Temper of the Nation more than any thing the Chiefs could have said. I appeared a little warm at the second Days Confer-ence. After signing the Treaty, the principal Chiefs with all the leading men came to me, attended by all the Young people, and told, that their young men thought, I had taken great Offence at what they had said; and would not be convinced without hearing me declare to the Contrary; which I very readily did.

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C.O. 5:72

Your Lordship will be pleased to observe that I did not obtain the whole extent of Country contained within the Lines pointed in my Instructions: the Reason [p. 97] of which upon Examination appears to be, that they understood, long Island in Hudson's River would, by the Line proposed, be given up to Virginia; to which no Consideration would make them consent: an Application having formerly been made to them by a Trading Company in sd Province for leave to build a Trading House and establish a Factory on sd Island, which they refused; and has impressed them with an Idea, that there is an Intention of Building a Fort there: but the difference is not very considerable in point of possession, the Land within the small Triangle which is cut off, being very poor.

The Indians offered, by way of compensation for the Land they refused to grant, to run the Line a more Western Course to the Ohio, which would have given a good Territory upon that River; but I declined accepting it, not being within the Limits of my Instructions; and if I had been certain that your Lordship would have forgiven it, I should not have done it; as the precedent would possibly have exposed me to future solicitations.

I am extremely happy in having accomplished this important piece of Service. The Assiduity

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with which the Shawnese Messengers, were running through the southern Nations, and endeavouring to ingratiate themselves with them, and the Hints I had [p 43] of their attempting to draw them in to a Confederacy on the principle of defending their Lands against encroachments suggested to me the expediency of removing from the Cherokees all cause of Complaint and Jealousy on that head, as soon as possible - and a late Letter from his Excellency General Gage, of which I have the Honor to inclose a Copy, Justifies my Opinion.

I have the Honor of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

most obedient and

most humble Servant

John Stuart

The Right Hon^ble

The Earl of Hillsborough &c^a &c^a &c^a

Endorsed Charles Town, S^o Carolina / 28^th. Nov^r 1770 / M^r. Stuart / Rx 9^th Jan^y 1771. / Ent^d / D6

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C.O. 5:72 [Stev. Cat. Stuart, Oct. 22.] 29.

[p. 403]

South Carolina

Lochaber the 18 October 1770

At a General Meeting of the principal Chiefs & Warriors of the Cherokee Nation with John Stuart Esqr. Superintendant for the Southern district of N. America

Present

John Stuart Esqr. Superintendant

Colo. John Donelson Commissioner in Behalf of the Province of Virginia by Appointment of His Excellency the Right Honble. Lord Botetourt

Alexander Cameron Esqr. deputy Superintendant.

James Simpson Esqr. Clerk of His Majestys Honble. Council of So. Carolina.—

Major Lacy from Virginia.	Brist. Peters Esqr.
Colo. Gervais	Edward Wilkinson
Major Williamson	John Hammerer Esq
Capt. Colhoun	John Purves Esqr.
John Caldwell Esqr.	John Bowie Esqr. &c
Capt. Winter	&c.

Besides a number of Back Inhabitants of the Province of So. Carolina & the following Indian Cherokee Chiefs.

Ouconnastotah	Tarrapin
Attahkullakullah	Ecuij
Uka Youla	Skaleloke

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Killagusta	Chinista
Keyahetoy	Chinista of Waloga
Tiftoy	Otacite of Highwassie
	The Rat.

And about a Thousand Indians of the Same Nation.

[Page 2]

John Watts David Mc donald John Vann	} Interpreters -

After the usual Ceremonies of Smoaking the Calumet of Peace, the Superintendant opened the Con-gress in the following Speech.

Altho it is not Long since I had the pleasure of Smoaking with you at Congarees, I now meet you with equal pleasure as I am in Hopes of being able to agree with you, upon such a Boundary Line betwan your Hunting Grounds & the dominion of Virginia, as may be agreeable to both parties, the finishing this important Bussiness to your Mutual Satisfaction has Long been wish'd for by me & will give the great-est pleasure to my Lord Botetourt His Majestys Lieu-tenant & Governor of said province.

The Governor of Virginia has appointed this Gentleman (Colo Donelson) to be present at our Con-ferences, & to deliver you a Talk which you may Consider as from my Lord Botetourt, he is now ready to Speak & I beg you will be Attentive to him.

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C.O. 5 : 7 r

Colonel Donelson Speaks

Friends & Brothers

I am sent here by the Governor of Virginia, who informs you thro' me, how much it is his San-guine desire & Hope that the Measures which may be entered into now by your Chiefs & Warriors & His Majestys Superintendant will remove all the Causes of Complaints which he has been very [p 65] sorry to hear of.

His Majesty has given directions to Treat with you for some Lands claimed by you, within the Limits of Virginia, and the Superintendant will point out to you the Line proposed, which if you agree to, His Lordship the Governor of Virginia has empowered Mr. Stuart to deliver you a Quantity of Presents. His Lordship has directed me to give You the Strongest Assurances that after a Boundary Line shall be agreed upon, he with the other Branches of the Legislature of the Colony will take every proper Measure to prevent any Encroachments on the Lands you shall Reserve for your Own use and Remove as far as possible all Causes of Complaint in Confirmation whereof in Behalf of His Lordship I deliver you this Belt of Whampum.

Gives a Belt of Whampum.

The

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The Superintendant Speaks

Friends & Brothers

I shall now proceed to the Business that Occasions this Meeting. It is about Two years since the Treaty which I now Hold in my Hand was Entered into by you at Hard Labour, by it the Boundaries dividing your Hunting Grounds from the Provinces of South & North Carolina and Virginia were agreed upon & fixed and I transmitted Copies of the Treaties to the Respective Governors, the Line then agreed upon Respecting Virginia was to begin where that behind North Carolina ended at the division of the Two Provinces, to proceed from thence in a N. & B: E course to Colonel Chiswells Mine on the Great Conhoway & thence to Run in a Straight direction to the Mouth of the Conhoway where it Emptys itself into the Ohio:

[p. 46] / I was then in Hopes we should have had no further Occasion to meet & Talk about Lands, but it appeared that by said Line, the Lands upon which a great number of Families are Settled between the Great Kanhaway & Holstons River would have been Cut off from the province of Virginia & determined to belong to the Cherokees. The Relief of so many Families who would have been involved in the greatest difficulties & distress by said Lines Taking place was an Object that Engaged the Humanity of my

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.U.S. 7-

Lord Botetourt. His Lordship represented the Matter to the King who was graciously pleased to order me to Enter into a new Negotiation with you for Obtaining Such a New Boundary as may Secure to the Families Settled between Holsteins River & the Conhoway the Pos-session of their Lands; there are many amongst you, who know that Said Lands have been Inhabited by them these Twenty Years. At the Beginning of the War with the Northern Indians, they were driven from their Habitations but as Soon as a peace was Re-Estab-lished, they took possession again. The Line I am directed to propose for Said purpose is to begin where that betwixt North Carolina terminates, & thence to Run in a due West direction to Holsteins River where it is Intersected by a Line dividing the two Provinces & thence to Run in a Straight Course to the Confluence of the Conhoway with the Ohio: This Line will Cover the Inhabitants and prevent their Ruin by Securing to them their Pos-sessions while it will not deprive you of one foot of your / Hunting Ground, for you know you never Hunted in the Ground, that is proposed to be given up to His Majesty by this Line. It is not His Majestys Intention that you Should injure yourselves by giving up your Hunting Grounds neither is any Such thing requested of you by my Lord Botetourt. Bus as I have

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brought with me a Quantity of Presents as a Considera-
tion for the Lands Contained within the abovementioned
Lines I hope you will not Refuse to Confirm it, as an
Acknowledgement of His Majestys Goodness to you & of
your Friendship for your White Brethern.—

A Belt of white Whamp.m

I desire to have an Answer tommorrow Con-
cerning my proposal & that you will at the Same time
determine upon the Time of marking the Line, that
shall be agreed upon, and the number of Deputies who
you propose to Send for that Purpose, this will be
necessary that Provision may be made for them &
that Commissioners from Virginia with my deputy may
know precisely when to meet them. Your deputies will
be Attended by Mr. Cameron & an Interpreter

Friday 19th. October

The Superintendant & the Chiefs & Warriors
being met as the day before the Congress was opened
as usual

Ouconnastotiah Speaks

Father

We have done smoaking, we will proceed
on our Talk, our thoughts are Straight & this is a
Clear time of the day, now we have seen one another.
you are my Father, whom we have met to have a good
[illegible] Talk - and I conclude it will be so. I live at the

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L.C. 5:7a

Farthest Town in the Nation, & now we are met I expect we will have a good Talk, I am Come over great Mountains to meet you, which I think Little of.

Gives a String Whampum

You are Sitting there, an Old Man as I am, to hear what Passes & I will now Talk with the Beloved Man from Virginia.

(To Col: Donelson;)

This is the first time we ever Saw one another or talked together, but as the Land has Long been talked about; I now expect the Bussiness will be Concluded; Several years ago the Talk begun at Augusta & all the Governors heard it, tis but a Little Land you ask, but Stop a Little, we will have more Talk about it.

A String of white Whampum

We are all Old men who are come over the Mountains there are but Four of us and we must wait a While to Conclude upon it;

+ Esteemed a Bad Omen:

+ You are like a small Bird Singing over one's House, but the Bussiness Cannot be so soon determined, There are four or five Old Men come over the Mountains the young fellows are gone out to Hunt, & knowe nothing of this, and will say why should these Old men give

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away the Land without our knowledge, there are Seven Towns over the Hills & it is they must Conclude this, and I will go & Talk to the Governor of Virginia About it: I will meet him & lay these Beads upon the Ground, and when the Governor & I meet we will Talk about the Mat: ter, Starnacres Place I do not think much of but my [p. 10] Young men formerly Hunted there / we will however Talk more of this Bussiness hereafter.—

A String of Whampum.

When I go to Virginia I will Eat & drink with my White Brethern, and I shall expect friend: ship & good usage from them, it is but a Little Spot of ground that you ask & I do not want to keep it from you and am willing your People Should live upon it. Spitiy the white People but they do not pity me, for they will still keep up the Price of Goods. they are encroaching on us as fast as they can, & if we go & ask them for Provisions, they charge us more than it is Worth; as for the Land below Howes it is entirely wore out, & the Lower Town's people are obliged to go over the Hills to Hunt: I will give the Land as far as Starnacres but cannot give it any farther.

To the Superintendant

Father

It is the white Hunters that Trouble us. let them go over the Mountains & not Hunt on Holston's

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River, But Capt Guess comes into our Grounds & Hunts with Fifty Men, & kills our deer and when we tell him of it, he threatens to Shoot us down;
Father

The people that live in the Valley gave me a String of Whampum to deliver to you, & desired me to Talk to you and tell you as long as they See these Beads, they will give a good Talk & will thank me for this Talk.

A String of Beads —

Father

I now present you this Calumet with two heads the one looking to the Other, which will put you in mind when you Smoak that you are looking at your Children

Attakkullakkullah Speaks

[p. 2] /I have thought of your proposal all night, & now the day is Come I will give you my Talk, you are the Messenger that brought the Talk to which I Listened very Attentively, and I therefore expect you will listen as Attentively to mine. We are now Talking you are the two Beloved Men, and here is another & we will have the Talk over, it is a great While Since this Talk was begun, now we are come Young & Old to Conclude it, when you all met at Augusta, at the Great Congress, I believe you may Remmember what

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passed & it is now Continued, it seems like Stepping out of the door, to be at the white peoples Settlements I do not know what my Brothers mean, it seems like coming into our Houses & Encroaching on us greatly it is long since this Land was first Inhabited, he that made this Land gave it to the Indians to Live upon, but the White peoples Land is beyond the great Water, and the Land on this Side belongs to the Red. the Old Warriors are all dead, there are Young people grown up in their Room; Yet the white People want to Come into their doors, but the great Being above is Looking down to See no Injustice done us, There are Three Great Beings above, one who has Charge of the White, one of the Red, & one of the Black people, who take Care of their Several Charges, but this the white people knew before one for they had writings from above, The Great Being above is very good & provides for every Body, it is he that made Fire, Bread, & the Rivers to Run, he gave us the Land, but the white People Seem to want to drive us from it. You are all talking together fast I always Talk Loud that every body may hear me, [p. 01] I expect to live in Love & Unity / with my white Brethern, and as to any thing concerning the Land I can give no Answer to it at present. – What we say is a Law to our people but it is not the Case among the White people for the Traders say different things & have different

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C.O. 5:72

Regulations. The Inhabitants on this Side the Mountains have driven away all our deer and we find them very Scarce, when we go over the Mountains to Hunt we find Paths troden by the Virginia people and Houses Built every where, our people think that these Settlements were not made by Orders from either you or the Governor of Virginia, but that they did it of their own Accord: —

The Superintendant then desired to know where such Settlements were.

To whom he replied, there were two Houses built on Holstons River, last Winter, & in two years more he was afraid the White people would Settle quite up to their doors, & proceeds as follows.

There was a very good King over the Great Water when I was there, who promised me that Goods Should be Cheap, but they are now very dear, when Mr. Waits was a Young Man he traded Cheap, but now goods are much dearer, the White People get Lands that Last for ever but the Goods given us are soon gone, now is the day we have appointed to Conclude the Talk, we never had Such Talks formerly but now all our Talks are about Lands, & the white people Settled thereon are deaf to us & will not hear.

A String of Whampum

Ouconnastotah Speaks

As for my Elder Brother / The Superintendant [illegible]

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I am now with him & what he Says is a Law to me, & it gives me great Satisfaction to hear him Talk, I pay great Attention to him & never forget his words. & always put the greatest Confidence in what he Says.—

Gives a Belt of whampum & a Letter from the Governor of Virginia, as also a Letter from Richard Paris, all which, the Superintendant ordered to be Interpreted unto the Indians

The Superintendant Speaks

Brothers

I have attended to what you have said, and in order to give you an Answer I must have Recourse to the Beginning of our Talks about Land.

You have mentioned what passed at the Great Congress at Augusta where Four Governors were present; I shall now put you in mind of something that pass.ed there that you seem to have entirely forgotten. It is true that at Augusta we Talked of Land, but neither the Governors there present nor I were authorised to Transact any Business of that Nature, our meeting was for a different purpose, as you mentioned what passed at Augusta upon that Subject I will Repeat it to you, my Memory enables me to do it Clearly but, I do not depend upon that entirely I have got it in Writing.

During the Conferences Attakullakulla who spoke upon the Occasion, complained of Encroachments

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& in particular of Settlements being made beyond the great Cohnhoway, or New River, & Claimed Chiswells Mine as your Boundary. Governor Fauquier endeavoured to [p 23] Account for the Settlement of the Lands between New River & Holstons River. Allahkullahkullah said that as the abovementioned Country was already Settled, they did not desire the Inhabitants should be obliged to Remove, but hoped no more patents would be granted beyond the Conhoway. The next day Attahkullakulla resumed the Subject, and said they had Considered of the Matter, & gave up the Land between Holstons River & the Kanhoway, and would Confine their Claim to the Lands lying to the Southward and Westward of Long Island in Holstons River; In a little time after said Congress his Majestys Pleasure was Signified, that the Boundary Lines should be ascertained, dividing the Lands reserved by the Indians from those yeilded to His Majesty in the different Provinces, in Conse-quence of this order which was the Effects of the Kings tenderness, and Paternal Goodness towards you, you received those Messages & Talks from me Concerning your Boundary Line which you now think were Trouble-some. I can Affirm, that in my Treating with you I have been Actuated by a Sense of my Duty to my King, and a very particular Regard for your Interest. in every other Respect I was entirely disinterested, and

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I defy you, and every other Tribe of Indians on the Conti-
-nent to Say that I ever asked or received a pound of
Leather or Acre of Land from you;

In your Talks to me before we met at Hard-
-Labour two Years ago, you denied what had passed
at Augusta, and peremptorily insisted upon all the
[p.6v.] Lands to the Southward & Westward of Chiswells/Mine
as your right. The Governor & Council of Virginia made
no Objections to your Pretensions and after my Fruitless
Endeavors to learn their Sentiments of the Matter I re-
-ceived orders from the Earl of Shelburne to acquiesce
in your demand & a Treaty was Accordingly Conclud-
-ed for that purpose, the Objections of the Province of
Virginia, to the Line agreed upon, their Requisition of
a More extended Boundary, and the delay that was
necessarily Occasioned by waiting for the Kings orders
Relative to it, I have frequently explained to you, & last
April at Congarees you most earnestly insisted on
having the Matter finally Settled and determined in
October, and declared if the Bussiness was put off
then, you would never afterwards agree to any pro-
-posals about Land, and that the Line Running by
Chiswells Mine should for ever afterwards be looked
upon as your Boundary. In Consequence of what then
passed I was Supplied with a Fund by the Province
of Virginia for purchasing the Goods which I have

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brought here at a Great Expence, I am come by your appointment a Beloved Man is Sent from Virginia to be present at our Negotiations. I see a Thousand of your people here, and now you tell me that the Matter cannot yet be determined, that your Young Warriors are out a Hunting & that you are determined to Treat with the Governor of Virginia concerning a Further Cession.

[P. 65]

You may do as / you please, but the Goods are not to be delivered, till the Treaty is Signed & the Cession formally made. My Lord Botetourt has told you that the Business is to be Transacted by me & Nobody Else. I now tell you the Same, and if the Matter is not now Settled, I cannot tell when it will be done, for I shall not be fond of coming so far to meet you for nothing.

Gives a Belt of Black & White Wampum.

After a good deal of debate & Various proposals, the Line was agreed upon as contained in the Treaty.

Saturday 20th. October. —

Present as the day before /

The Superintendant proceeded & Explained the following Treaty, and afterwards it was Signed by him & the principal Chiefs. —

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[p17] /South Carolina

At a Congress of the Principal Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, at Lochabee in the Province of South Carolina, on the Eighteenth Day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Seventy, by John Stuart Esquire His Majestys Sole Agent for & Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern district of North America./

A Treaty for a Cession to His most Sacred Majesty George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France & Ireland King defender of the faith & so forth, by the said Nation of Cherokee Indians of certain Lands lying within the Limits of the dominion of Virginia./

Whereas by a Treaty Entered into & concluded at Hard Labour, the Fourteenth day of October One Thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty Eight, by John Stuart Esquire His Majesty's Agent & Superintendant of the Indian Nations Inhabiting the Southern district of North America, with the Principal & Ruling Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation; All the Lands formerly Claimed by, & belonging to, said Nation of Indians, lying within the Province of Virginia, to the Eastward of a Line beginning at the Boundary of the Provinces of North Carolina & Virginia; Running in a N: B: E Course to Col° Chiswells mine on the Eastern Bank of the Great Conhoway & from thence in a Streight

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Line to the Mouth of the said Great Conhoway River, where it discharges itself into the Ohio River; were Ceded to His Majesty/ His Heirs & Successors. And Whereas by the above [p 103] recited Treaty all the Lands Lying between Holsteins River & the Line above Spicified, were determined to belong to the Cherokee Nation, to the great Loss & Inconvenience of many of His Majesty's Subjects, inhabiting the said Lands, & Re-presentation of the same having been made to His Ma-jesty, by His Excellency The Right Honble Norborne Baron de Botetourt His Majestys Lieutenant & Governor General of the dominion of Virginia in Consequence whereof His Majesty has been graciously pleased; to Signify His Royal pleasure to John Stuart Esqr His Agent & Super-intendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern district of North America, by an Instruction Contained in a Letter from the Right Honble The Earl of Hillsborough one of His Majestys Principal Secretaries of State dated 13 May 1769. To Enter into a Negotiation with the Chero-kees for Establishing a new Boundary Line Begin-ning at the point where the North Carolina Line Ter-minates, & to Run thence in a West course to Holsteins River, where it is Intersected by a Continuation of the Line dividing the Province of North Carolina & Vir-ginia & thence Straight to the Confluence of the Con-howay & Ohio Rivers.

Article 1st

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Article 1st

Pursuant Therefore to His Majestys orders to, & power & Authority Vested in John Stuart Esq^r Agent for & Superintendant of the Affairs of the Indian Tribes in the Southern District. It is agreed upon by the said [p 89] John Stuart Esq^r / on Behalf of His most Sacred Majesty George The Third by the Grace of God of Great-Britain France & Ireland King, defender of the Faith, & so forth. & by the Subscribing Cherokee Chiefs & Warriors on behalf of their Said Nation, in Consideration of His Majestys Paternal Goodness so often demonstrated to them the said Cherokee Indians, & from their affection & Friend-ships for their Brethern the Inhabitants of Virginia, as well as their Earnest desire of removing as far as possible all Cause of Dispute between them & the said Inhabitants on Account of Encroachments on Lands Reserved by the Said Indians for themselves, and also for a Valuable Consideration in various Sorts of Goods, paid to them by the said John Stuart Esq^r on Behalf of the Dominion of Virginia. That the hereafter Re-cited Line be Ratified & Confirmed & it is hereby Rati-fied & Confirmed accordingly. And It is by these Pre-sents firmly Stipulated & agreed upon by the parties aforesaid, that a Line beginning where the Boundary Line between the Province of North Carolina & the Cherokee Hunting grounds terminates & Running

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thence in a West Course to a point Six Miles East of Long Island & thence to Holstens River Six Miles above said Long Island and thence in a Straight Course to the Confluence of the Great Conhoway & Ohio Rivers, Shall Remain & be deemed by all His Majestys white Subjects, as well as the Indians of the Cherokee Nation, The True & just Limits and Boundaries of the Lands Reserved by the said Na-tion of Indians for their own proper use, and di-viding the Same from the Lands Ceded by them to His Majesty within the Limits of the Province of Virginia and / that His Majestys white Subjects [p160] Inhabiting the Province of Virginia, shall not upon any Pretence whatsoever settle beyond the said Line nor shall the said Indians make any Settlements or Encroachments on the Lands, which by this Treaty they Cede & Confirm to His Majesty, and It is fur-ther agreed that as Soon as His Majestys Royal approbation of this Treaty shall have been signi-fied to the Governor of Virginia or Superintendant this Treaty shall be Carried into Execution. And It is further agreed upon & Stipulated by the Con-tracting Parties, that no Alteration whatsoever shall henceforward be made in the Boundary Line above Recited & now Solemnly agreed upon, except such as may hereafter be found Expedient

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& necessary for the Mutual Interests of both Parties, and which Alteration Shall be made with the Consent of the Superintendant or such other person or persons as shall be Authorised by His Majesty as well as with the Consent & Approbation of the Cherokee Nation of Indians at a Con-gress or general Meeting of said Indians to be Held for said purpose & not in any other Manner.

In Testimony whereof the said Superin-tendant on behalf of His Majesty & the Underwritten Cherokee Chiefs on Behalf of their Nation have Signed & Sealed this present Treaty at the Time & place aforesaid.

(signed) John Stuart
Superintendant (LS)

[p. 61]

/Cucconnastotah his X mark (LS)
Kittagustā his X mark (LS)
Attakullakulla his X mark (LS)
Kaheatōy his X mark (LS)
Wolf of Keowee his X mark (LS)
Uka Youla his X mark (LS)
Chukamuclas his X mark (LS)
Yeutchkee his X mark (LS)
Kinnatitah his X mark (LS)
Yiftoy his X mark (LS)
Yarrapin his X mark (LS)
Ecuij his X mark (LS)
Skaliloske his X mark (LS)
Chinistā his X mark (LS)
Chinistā Walōga his X mark (LS)
Ōtācitē of Higwassie X mark (LS)

By order of the Superintendant
William Ogilvy Secry

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/20th Octr

Ouceonnastolah then Spoke as follows

I have now but a few words to say & I expect the Talk will be Concluded this day, that we may go home tommorow morning, as for my part I do not know that Country, but have been well informed of it by those who have been there, and are acquainted with it, therefore I do now agree to the Line as mentioned in the Treaty, the old man my Father was wanting some Land, and I have granted him some far beyond Chiswells mines which was the old Line; you was Talking to me concerning the Time of Running the Line, and I think it will be Convenient as Soon as there will be grass for the Creatures to eat, which will be the Beginning of May. I live in the farthest Town of the Nation, & I will meet the Virginia Commissioners at Long Island, let the Middle Towns with our Brother Mr Cameron begin marking the Line, I have no more to Say than that our thoughts are all good, as to the number that will go I cannot determine, but am of Opinion there may be a good many, as a great many white people will Attend the Commissioners; I have now Concluded the Treaty & will go in person & see the Boundary Line marked. —

Kittagusta, The Prince or Willamawaw Speaks.

I will now give my Talk, all the Overhill

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Warriors as well as those of the Lower Towns have lis-
-tened Attentively to your Talk, the Governor of Virginia
will be well pleased, when he hears of this, and it will
[p.6v.] meet with the Kings Approbation / what has to day been
determined upon cannot be Altered, for it is for the Mu-
-tual Interest of us both, and I hope the White People
& us will live in perpect Friendship together & when we
go to See them, they will ask us to Eat & drink, and
I am in Hopes we shall always live Like Brothers.

Ouconnastotah Speaks

I have nothing more to say there are a num-
-ber of white people who live in Choté but they Behave
so well that I have no Complaint against any of them.

A String of Beads—

This day the Superintendant received a Letter
from His Excellency The Right Honble Lord Botetourt
dated at Williamsburgh 25 Septr last Covering the
Proceedings of His Majesty's Council of Virginia upon
his Letter of 12 July also upon a Talk delivered by the
Young Warrior of Estatoy upon the 17th August together
with His Excellencys Answers to Letters from Ouconnas-
-totah and Colonel Andrew Lewis The Superintendant
being of Opinion that said Letters & Talks inserted in
the Minutes of Council contained Expressions Injurious
to His Character as an Officer entrusted by the King
with the management of a department of some Conse-

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-quence Summoned the Indian Chiefs to meet him next day.

Sunday Octr. 21st.—

The Indian Chiefs being Convened & Colonel Donelson, & Several other Gentlemen being present, The Superintendant proceeded [p 65] to read & Explain to them, by his Interpreter, the Substance of Ouconnastotah's Letter, and Saluij's Talk to His Excellency Lord Botetourt, paragraph by paragraph, asked them how they Came to assert, that he the Superintendant, had ever asked or Earnestly Solliciled Land for Mr. Cameron or any other person since they must Remmember His absolute Re-fusal of their Request of Including their Grant of Land to Mr. Cameron's Son within the Line behind South & North Carolina, as Confirmed at Hard Labour in October 1768. Minutes of what then passed were faithfully taken & transmitted to His Majestys Ministers, he acquainted them, that their assertion, that they had never Claimed, the Lands as far as Chiswells mine on the Conhoway, they must be Sensible was without foundation; and he was sorry to think in what a ridiculous point of View it must place them, for he had always look-ed upon them as Men, and Warriors who Scorned to deny their Words or assert any thing but Truth as the Contrary of said Assertion would appear from their Talks at Several publick Meetings, their Message to

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my Lord Botetourt by Sir William Draper and their Several Talks to him from their Nation now in his Possession, That their Saying he had opposed their Complying with the Requisition of Leding to His Majesty within the Limits of Virginia the Lands to the Northward & Eastward of the Great Island in Holstains River, was equally without foundation, and would upon Retrospect to the Talks, [p. 44] and Messages above Recited, show how Little dependance should be had upon their Talks; That they had always Called him Father but he desired they would not call him so any Longer after using him in Such a Manner.

In answer to what the Superintendant said the Indian Chiefs declared their astonishment & utter Ignorance of the Letters Recited in the Minutes of Council, and that they never had Consented to any Letter, but relative to Trade, Ouconnastotah declared that he never had Sent Saluij as his Messenger, in Short they denied every Assertion, contained in the Letter Referred to Except what related to Trade, and their Apprehensions of a War between the white People & the Creeks. —

Monday the 22nd.

Mr. Richard Paris arrived at Lochaber, The Superintendant Communicated to him the Contents of the Letter & Talk Recited in the Minutes of His Majestys Council of Virginia, and he declared that some things asserted in said Letter were not Contained

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in the Letter wrote in his presence at Chote, particu-
=larly the paragraph wherein it is asserted that Mr.
Stuart had earnestly Solicited the Great Warrior for
a Grant of Land to Mr. Cameron, that he was willing
to make Oath that the Letter which he Saw written &
Signed contained no Such paragraph, that he never
had heard the Indians Say that they were willing
to give up Long Island. He also added that by a
Letter which he had received from Mr. Jacob Hite
[p. 47]
he had great Reasons to believe, that the said Hite
had altered the Great Warriors Letter.

A true Copy Compared with
the Original Minutes

J. Stuart Superintendant

Endorsed Journal of Proceed.s / with the Cherokee [p. 65]
Nations / In Mr. Stuart's of 28 Nov.r 1770. / (1)

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[p.49]

At a Council held at the Palace the 17th Day of August 1770.

Present

His Excellency

John Blair — Thomas Nelson &
William Nelson. — Robert Carter Esquires

& James Horrocks Clerk ~

His Excellency laid before the Board a Letter from the Indian Chief Ouccomastotah, dated 11th June last which being read appeared to be in Substance as follows

That the Young Warrior of Estatoe waited on His Excellency with that his Talk, which had been agreed to in Council with the Rest of the Warriors of his nation

"That they thought themselves hardly dealt by & "much Cramped in their Trade which at present is only "with Carolina, their Path to which Country the Creeks "had threatened to Stop up, which would deprive deprive "them of all Benefit of Trade, unless they could Establish "one with Virginia.

"That Richard Pearis having been many Years "known to them, both as a Trader & Warrior & having "often Successfully led them against their Enemies & "done much good to their Nation, they loved him & were "desirous of Settling him his Son & Jacob Hite, his Friend "on Some of their Land, as a Reward for their His Services.

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"& with a View also of future Trade with, which they
"believed would be Honestly carried on by them

"That they had already given Land to Wm
"Cameron, & a Son of His, being Strongly Solliciled
"thereto by Wm Stuart, & the Said Cameron, notwith-
"-standing which the Said Wm Cameron & many
"others in Carolina, were much distirbed at their
"Hindness to said Peris &c: alledging that they
[p.79] "had /no Right to Sell their Land to anny but the
"King. That they did not Sell but freely gave it, &
"hoped the King would give a patent of Confirma-
"-tion. And that if it could not be done otherwise
"they desired a Letter to His Majesty which the Young
"Warrior would Carry.

"That altho Wm Stuart & the People of Carolina
"opposed it, they were very willing & always had been
"to Sell part of their Land on Holston's River, but
"that they Suspected their Talks had not been fair-
"-ly delivered;

"That they were desireous of meeting the Vir-
"-ginia People at Samuel Starnacres on Holston River,
"to hold their Talk Relative to the Said Sale rather than
"in Carolina; as they might then be Better Supplied
"with Provisions, & should be on the Spot where the Busi-
"-ness was to be done, that Besides it seemed Strange that
"they Should go to Carolina to do Bussines with the

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"People of Virginia; & that for these Reasons, they were
"Resolved to hear of no other Place.'

"And that in Token that what he had said
"came from his Heart, he had Caused a String of Beads
"to be inclosed.

His Excellency also laid before the Board a Letter from Colo Andrew Lewis, dated the 6th July last, which was also read, "complaining of Mr. Stuarts Mis-
"-representations, & Referring his Excell.y to the Talk which
"the Young Warrior would hold with him for a Confirma-
"-tion of the Report made by Doctor Walker & himself on
"their Return from Charlestown; and lastly submitting
"it as his opinion that if Matters were Negotiated thro [1-7-]
"another Channel, than that of Mr. Stuart, a very ad-
"-vantageous Boundary might be obtained.

"The the Indian Chief Saluy or the Young War-
"-rior of Estatoe was introduced & delivered his Talk to
"the following Effect.

"The Great Warrior Wonders why the Intend
"-ed Line is delayed so long to be Run, since the Chero-
"-kees are very willing to Let the Virginians have their
"Land; & they desire to know when they will Attend
"to have that Bussiness done;

"We have never had any Talk but with
"Mr. Stuart at Charles Town, & are very desirous now
"of treating with the Virginians at the Great Island

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" on Holston's River.

"Mr. Stuart has often appointed us a day to
" meet him, engaging that the Virginians should attend,
" but we were always disappointed so that we began to
" think the People of Virginia were not in Earnest about
" purchasing our Land;

"Mr. Stuart told us that the Line was to be
" Run at Chiswells Mines, but we could not approve of
" that, as our Claims do not Extend so far, but we are
" willing to give up as far as to the Great Island on
" Holstons River on proper Terms;

"Mr. Stuart has told us he believes the Virgi-
" nians intend to delay paying for our Land to give
" their People Time to Settle themselves on it & then they
" would have it in their power to do as they pleased.

"Notwithstanding we have had frequent
" Talks, with Mr. Stuart our Trade Suffers much the
[p 11] " Creeks have threatened to Stop our Path to / Carolina
" & Georgia, which would give the finishing Stroke to it;
" and besides goods are grown so dear at Charlestown,
" that we are no Longer able to Buy them, & upon all
" these Accounts are become very Anxious to open a Trade
" with the Virginians, & to have no more Talks with the
" People of Carolina.

"With this View it is an Object with us to
" have the Virginians come & Settle near us, as Brethern;

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"the proper Dispositions for which we are determined to
"Cultivate to our Utmost Ability

"All that I have to add is that, we should be
"glad you would Confirm a grant we have made & laid
"off of 12 Miles Square, adjoining South Carolina, & the
"Lower Town of the Cherokees to Richard Paris, his Son,
"& Jacob Hite. These Men we Love & are Anxious to Settle
"them & their Families on the said Land. The Carolina
"people & Mr. Cameron in particular make a great Noise
"about it & say we have no Right to make a grant to
"them; but as the Land is our own we Conceive we have
"a Right to dispose of it as we please _ What I have
"said is our Steady purpose & we can Listen to no:
": thing else.

He then delivered a String of white Wampum.

In Answer to which His Excellency with the Advice of the Board delivered the following Talk.

Brother

You are heartily welcome here, I am very.
"glad to See you, & to Learn by you from the great
"Warrior that the / Friendship & good disposition of
"our Brothers the Cherokees, continue so favourable:
"And I can venture to Assure you, that your Brothers
"of Virginia are equally desirous on their part to
"Cultivate Strict Harmony & Brotherly Friendship
"with the Cherokees.

[p. 7]

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"In Answer to your Enquiry: for what Reason
"the Line has been so long delayed to be Run, I must
"very Candidly tell you the delay arose from us; as the
"Boundary agreed to at Hard Labour in October 1768
"was so limited as to exclude a great number of ours
"people who had been long settled in those parts I
"therefore made Application to His Majesty at the Re-
"-quest of His Subjects of this Colony to have that Matter
"reconsidered: in consequence of which Reconsideration,
"Mr. Stuart has been directed to Treat with your Nation;
"& informs me that he has given Orders to His Agent
"Mr. Cameron, to Hold a Congress with the Chiefs of your
"Nation at Lochaber on the fifth Day of next October.

"I have farther to acquaint you that in prose-
"cution of this plan, Goods have been purchased &
"Carriages hired to Transport them to Lochaber, so
"that you see it is out of my power to make the
"Alteration you desire with Regard to the Place of
"Meeting - And His Majesty having Appointed Mr.
"Stuart to Superintend all Treaties with Indians
[17?] Nations in the Southern district of America/and hav-
"-ing positively directed that with him & him only, all
"Cessions of Land shall be negotiated betwext the Crown
"of Great Britain & any Nation of Indians, lying with-
"-in his Department, it is equally out of my Power to
"appoint any other person to Transact this Bussiness

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"with you.

"With Respect to the Establishing a Trade
"with you, between your Nation & your Brothers of Vir-
"-ginia, which you so much desire they would be as
"glad of it as you possibly could be. & with this View
"a Cargo of Goods suitable for your Trade was Sometime
"Since imported at the public Expence & Risque, & was
"intended to be Sent into your Country & Sold, with the
"Expectation of no higher Profit or other Advantage, than
"would barely pay the Expences of Sending them; but
"the path between us at that time & for a Long while
"Afterwards was So difficult & dangerous that we were
"forced to dispose of them here at a very great Loss
"for fear they Should be Spoiled & Rendered quite useless.

"Trade is not to be forced any where but ever
"depend on the mutual Profits arising to both Party's
"concerned in it, whenever our People can go to & Re-
"-turn from you with Safety to themselves & their Goods
"they will be able to Sell them to you at a Cheap Rate, [p. 75]
"but if they are Exposed to great dangers, & Hazard of
"being plundered of their property, they will be forced
"to Sell their goods much dearer, in order to make good
"their Losses upon such Occasions. . .

When the Boundary Line shall be Happily
"finished to the Satisfaction of your People & ours, we
"Shall some of us be Settled so near you, as to have

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" frequent Opportunities of giving Proofs of our Affection
" for our Brothers the Cherokees, & the most natural Channel
" for those Proofs to flow thro will be that of Trade between
" your People & ours, to our mutual Benefit & Advantage. And
" when such a Trade shall be once begun, you may depend
" it shall have every Possible Encouragement that I can give it.

"The Patent you ask for to Confirm the Grant you
" have made to Richard Pearis, his Son, & Jacob Hite, is so Con-
" trary to His Majys Instructions, which must Ever be a Law to
" me in all Cases of that Sort, that I cannot gratify you in
" that Request: & I am Surprized that those for whom you In-
" tend this favor should not know that His Majesty will not
" Suffer any Cession of Land to be made by any Nation of
" Indians in the first Instance to any of his Subjects.

"I thankfully accept the String of Whampum
[Enclo] you have been pleased to give me; / and desire to Assure you,
" that as it is design'd to Express a Friendly Disposition on
" the part of your Nation, towards His Majestys Subjects & a
" Resolution to continue in the Good Sentiments Contained in
" Your Talk of this Day, I value it much, & shall take Care
" to preserve it as a most Sacred pledge And as a Proof that
" what I say to you Contains the Sentiments of my Heart, I
" deliver you this String of white Whampum

Signed Botetourt

Copy by — John Blair junior for / Nathaniel Walthon. Ed. to
Endorsed Minutes of Council / of Virginia / In Mr Stuart's of
the / 28th Novr 1770 / (2)

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[p.77]

Lord Boteforts Answer to Oconistoto that Warrior of the Cherokees Dated August 18th. 1770.

Brother

I have received your Letter dated June 14th. 1770 with a string of white Wampam and in confirmation of the truth of the underwritten Answer I have likewise inclosed a string of white Wampam.

What you desire is not in my Power to grant. His Majesty having appointed Mr. Stuart to Superintend all Treaties with Indian Nations, in the Southern District of America, and having positively directed, that with him, and him only, all Cessions of Land shall be negotiated betwixt the Crown of Great Britain, and any Nation of Indians, living within his Department. It has indeed been long the wish of Virginia to obtain from your Nation, a more extended Boundary to the Westward, than that we at present possess, and to that our desire, the King has been pleased at last in some degree to consent. It would therefore grieve me exceedingly should fresh difficulties arise, at the very instant it was my belief that all were removed, I will however still flatter myself that you will reconsider this Material Object, and will in the end heartily concur with the several proposals, which Mr. Stuart has been authorized to make to you.

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I am happy in having had an opportunity of being acquainted with the Young Warrior of Estilöe as I have long since heard of him much good, and have experienced to my Satisfaction that in the present instance report has been within the bounds of truth.

I heartily wish you well, and am your friend and Brother

[p. 76]

, Lord Botetourt's Answer to Col: Andrew Lewis
Dat. Williamsburg August 18th 1770.

Sir

His Majesty having appointed Mr. Stuart to be his Superintendant in Indian Affairs in the Southern District of America, with him and him only can any Treaty for a Cession of Land be negotiated betwixt the Crown of Great Britain and any Nation of Indians living within his Department; and with that circumstance I am almost certain that you have long since been acquainted.— Such being the Kings Commands. It is now my Duty to inform you that in Consequence of an Address from the House of Burgesses of this Dominion and Advice of His Majesty's Council, a time and place of meeting with the Chiefs of the Cherokees

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have been fix'd upon by Mr. Stuart and that to the King and to His General Assembly. I will state any fresh difficulties which may arise, if any such should happen to interrupt a course of proceedings which I have enter'd upon at their desire.

Endorsed Copy / Lord Botetourts Answ.r / to / Onneon-nastoliah & / Col.o Andw Lewis / 18 August 1770 / In Mr Stuarts of 28 Novr 1770 / (3) [Inv.]

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[No 5]

Charles Town 29th November 1770

My Lord

I am to acknowledge the honor of having re-ceived your Lordship's Dispatch N°18) covering Mons^r de Monberaut's Memoire: it did not reach my hands till the Day before I set out to meet the Cherokee Indians in Order to settle the Virginia Boundary Line: and as your Lordship's Letter requires a full and circumstan-tial Answer with respect to Monsieur de Monberaut, I was under the Necessity of deferring to write upon the subject till after my return

In April 1764 I received a Letter from General Gage containing orders to visit the different Ports in the New ceded Countries and Report upon the State of In-dian Affairs in them. The same Letter contained a recommendation of the Chevalier de Montaut de Mon-berault, as a person very fit to be employed in the Management of Indian Affairs and desiring me to engage him to act in my Department, leaving it to me to settle matters as I should judge to be most con-ducive to the good of His Majesty's Service. Upon my Arrival in West Florida, I judged it necessary to communicate to Governor Johnstone what I had in charge from the General respecting Mons^r Monberaut; and he chose to join me in Transacting said Busi-ness, which was very agreable to me, from a

Page 1st

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consideration of / circumstances; such as Monsieur Mon-
-berauts being a Foreigner, who declined declaring him-
-self a British Subject, and when he should be employ-
-ed in the Management of Indian Affairs in that part of
my District, must of course have much to do with the
Governour of the Province. We accordingly Jointly treat-
-ed with him upon our arrival at Mobille; and after
various proposals and very high Demands on the
part of Monsieur de Monberaut, we engaged him to
act as my Deputy till his Majesty's pleasure should
be known for £200 Ster.g p.r annum salary & £100 p.r
and house rent: that he was to have half a years
salary in Advance. I had conceived a very good
Opinion of Monsieur Monberauts Abilities which I
expressed to General Gage.

p 2d

I am extremly sorry that Accident has put
it out of my power to lay copies of the Letters which
passed & the Original Agreement before your Lordship.
A few Days after my my return to this Province from
West Florida, a House contiguous to that in which I
lived, took fire in the Middle of the Night: in the
Hurry and confusion incident to and inseperable from
such dissaster, I lost several papers and among them,
all those which related to our agreement with Monsieur
Monberaut: But I find that I transmitted Duplicates
of all the papers relating to the Transaction, to the

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P3d4r

Lords Commissioners of Trade in my Letter to Mr Pownel of 24th January 1765. to which I begg leave to refere your Lordship

/I have attentively perused Monsieur Monberauts [p.m.73] Memorial, and I hope to be pardoned by your Lordship for declaring my Opinion; that it is a most indecent illiberal & scurrilous performance, and as such could not merit the Sanction of being presented by the Minister of one of the politest Courts in Europe. Mr Monberauts hyperbolical praise of himself and Abuse of me, are equally ridiculous and unmerited.

The State of Indian Affairs in this District, when I engaged the Chevalier de Monberaut as my Deputy, was not at all so unfavourable as he represents it to have been, in his Memorial. In October 1763, the Governors of Virginia, South, and North Carolinas, Georgia & I as Superintendant, met the Chiefs of the principal Nations within this District, at Augusta in Georgia, where a Treaty of Freindship was entered into by all of them, which is still quoted and refered to by the Indians upon every occasion. The Mortar was not there; conscious of having acted under the Influence and Direction of the Chevalier de Montaut de Monberaut and other French Officers, in perpetrating the most horrid Murther of the unsuspecting Traders, contrary to the sense of his Nation, he was

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affraid of making his Appearance, lest he should be de-
-manded and delivered up to Justice: for the Creek Nation
was not at war with us when the Traders were mur-
-thered, nor was the Address of Monsr Monberaut sufficient
[pr] to / make them break out afterwards. The Mortar it is true
keepst up a Party in his Nation, of Desperate young Fellows
who had been used to Rapine & Murther, notwithstand-
-ing which by far the Majority of the Creeks wished to
live in Friendship with us. On my Voyage to West
Florida, I touched at Saint Augustine where I conver-
-ed all the Alatchaway Indians, who gave every proof
they could of their Friendly Disposition; I proceeded
from thence to Saint Marks Appalachy where I was
visited by most of the Cheifs of the Lower Towns, who
gave me the strongest Assurances of their resolution
to Observe the Treaty entered into at Augusta. Before
my arrival at Pensacola; most of the Cheifs of the
Upper Towns, waited upon Captain Mc Kennon Com-
-mandant of the Troops, and agreed upon a Boundary
line, by which a much greater extent of Country was
ceded to us, than they ever had allowed to the Spani-
-ards: and visiting parties were every Day resorting to
Pensacola, to shake hands with the Govr and me, dur-
-ing my stay there. It was not therefor from Appre-
-hension of Danger, or in Consequence of the Threats of
the Indians, neither was it from any Knowledge or

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conviction we had of Monsieur Monberauts great abilities & transcendant Merit, that we sought him: but, on my Part, merly in Obedience to the Desire of a Superior Offi-cer: and Experience soon justified an Opinion which [p. 94] prevailed, that we should have done as well without His help

During my stay at Mobille he was of very Little use to me in treating with the Chactaws or any of the Neighboring Nations, and after his Harrangue at the Chactaw Congress he interfered very little in the Manage-ment of those Indians: indeed I chose to conduct that Bussiness myself and found that I had no occasion for his Assistance, in obtaining a Cession of Land.

I think Monsieur de Monberaut might have passed over in Silence his Transactions with the Parties de l'est; the only part of the Chactaw Nation where he pre-tended to have any Interest: they did not come to Mobile till after I had finished with and sent away all the rest of the Nation. These had been strongly attached to the French: Monsieur Monberaut desired to go and meet them with the Interpreter, in order to prepare them to give up their French Medals & Commissions; which he did ac-cordingly. Colonel Wedderburne was with me when I received the Chiefs. After the usual Compliments and smoaking, I told them, that previous to their entering upon any Bussiness they must convince me of their

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sincere Intention of putting themselves under the Kings protection, by delivering up their French Commissions & Medals. It was then that they made use of the Expressions [99] which Mons^r de Monberaut Mentions: he remembers / them perfectly, and so do I; for I then thought, and still believe, that they were originally his own. He offered as his Opin-ion that they should be allowed to keep their French Medals & Commissions, which, he observed, ought not to hinder their having the same sort of compliment paid them by us. I answered this proposal and the Speech of the Indians, by telling them that I was determined not to enter upon any Bussiness with them as Friends, till after they should have given me the proof of their sincerity which I required, that I was going out of Town for two Days; in which time I expected they would de-termine upon the measures they should think proper to adopt: I left them accordingly and went out of Town with Colonel Wedderburne, both throughly convinced, that the behavior of the Indians was a Manœuvre of Monsieur Monberauts. At my return I found them in good humour ready to acquiesce in whatever I propos-ed, and I finished my bussiness with them to our Mutual Satisfaction.

When we went to Pensacola Mons^r Monber-aut's whole Management with regard to the Creeks was in the same stile. The disgust of the Indians

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after signing the Treaty, the Consternation & Panick of of the people of Pensacola, their surprise at Mons^r Mon: -berault's dexterity and address in pacifying the Savages; are circumstance that I was then / and am now an utter Stranger to. The Indian Chiefs were every Day. eating & drinking with the Governour or me: They were entertained on Board Sir William Barnaby's Ships and the other Men of War: the Mortar and other Chiefs re. -ceived Medals, Commissions, &c^a and this sort of freindly intercourse continued to the last hour that they staid at the place. This will, I dare say, be confirmed by M^r Johnstone, Sir William Barnaby, Colonel Wedder. -burne, & all the other Officers then present; whose Evidence ought to have equal weight with the Chera. -liers. There was then a Regiment in garrison at Pen. -sacola; a Forty Gun Ship two Frigates & a Sloop of War in the Harbor: your Lordships will Judge how terrified we must have been at the anger, if it had been real, of five or Six hundred Indians [29]

The Creek Congress being ended, at which the Lands ceded to Captain M^c Kennon were confirmed, and an Addition of Territory was granted: I prepared to return to Carolina; and having Mentioned to Mons^r Monberaut some little Matters which I had taken amiss, and which in my Opinion pointed out an avaritious Disposition; I thought it absolutly necessary

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to circumscribe his power of incurring exorbitant Ex-
-pences, in a Department for which I was responsible,
I therefor furnished him with such Instructions as
I thought might best answer said purpose; and hav-
-ing paid him every Shilling which he was entitled
to or demanded; we parted.

As Monsieur Monberaut mentions his having
received me and my suite gratis at an Enormous
Expence, I begg leave to state that Matter as it really
was by which your Lordship may form an Estimate
of every Circumstance advanced by him thro' out
His Memoire and Notes instructives.

I had the use of a Merchants house at
Mobille where with my Clerks I was as well accom-
-modated as I could expect to be at that place, and
having hired a Cook I found it convenient to live
there. Some Days before the Indians were expected,
Monsieur Monberaut repaired to Mobille, from his
Plantation on Rivierre aux poules and earnestly
prissed me to go and live with him, at a House
which he had bought. I excused myself and prefer-
-ed living as I did, but he continued his solicitations
and my Cook which I had hired of his Friend Sieur
Chastang being taken from me, I was obliged to
comply. I altered my lodging much for the worse
to a large old house without a pen of Glass or any

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furniture, except a few old Deal Tables & benches and some old broken straw or Rush Bottomed Chairs, and I am sure that no man living would have Valued all the Moveables in it including Table furniture, at One hun-dred Dollars. The Table was kept at my Expence, I furnished all the articles of Meat Wine Bread &c^a and I paid Monsieur / Monberaut 758. Dollars for such [p. 93] other articles as he furnished, all in less than two Months. Indeed I thought his charge exorbitant and told him so, which produced a long Letter. I paid also hire for all his Domesticks, at the very high rate of half a Dollar each p^r day as appears by his receipt, and it is my own Opinion which I submit, that the Superintendant had a good right to lodge in a house, hired for the Service of his own Department at the rate of £100 Sterling p^r ann £50 of which were actual-ly paid. This is what the Comte de Monberaut in his Superlative way of speaking calls living at his Hotel gratis. Your Lordship will easily comprehend his immense loss, & the Nature of of my obligation to him for having been received into his house.

I never had any difference with him but what I have quoted in this Letter, if he thought himself aggrieved, he should have come to an Ex-plaination while he had an Opportunity of doing it Face to Face

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I left west Florida with no favourable Opinion of him determined however to write to General Gage on the Subject, and not to take any Step without his Approbation, in which I was prevented

I can Assure your Lordship with truth, that when I embarked for this place, I had not the least suspicion or Intimation of Governor Johnstone's having any Intention to proceed with Mr Monberaut as he afterwards did, which will fully appear to your Lordship by the Governor's Letter to me covering papers giving an account of & relative to the Banishment of said Gentleman, which I received a few Days after my Arrival in Charles Town

[Fo. 224]

my Letter to G. Gage 12 Dec 15
Gov. Johnstone Pt. 16: 17
Memorial Pt 18 to 24
Gover. Ans. Pt 24 to 40
Do to both Widderburne Pt 41 to 43
Monber. to Do Pt 44 to 46

I submit to your Lordship Copies of my Correspondence with General Gage on the Subject by which His Excellencys Opinion with regard to the Claims of Monsieur de Monberaut will appear I have never received any Letter or Account from that Gentleman since I left West Florida, and I must think that he was fully and Amply paid for every Service he rendered in my Department at the same time, I hope it will appear to your Lordship, that I am in no shape responsible for the Losses he may have sustained by his sudden departure from West-

Gov. to Mr Stuart Pt 27 to 30
Do to the Gov. Pt 32 to 33
Abst. Gov. Gage Pt 34

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Florida; and I verily beleive Governor Johnstone was pro-
voked and teized into the measures which he took by the
Endless Memorials & abusive Letters which he received
from Mons.r Monberaut in the Course of one week after
my Departure

I shall only add that Governor Johnstone needed
no information from me to let him into Mr Monberauts
Character, a number of Little circumstances, consistent
with the Governors knowledge were sufficient for that purpose.

I am sorry to have tired your Lordship's patience
/by being obliged to write such a Long Letter on such a Sub-
-ject. I have omited taking Notice of His Malicious Insinua-
-tions, to my prejudice, & his Vaingloriously Arrogating to
himself such a degree of merit and praise from Actions
Merely Simple in themselves and from which no greater
degree of Reputation could Result than that of having
faithfully & prudently discharged the Duties of his office,
even if he had done all that he pretends to have done.
I am certain they can make no impression on your Lord-
-ships mind

I have the Honor of Being with the Utmost Respect
My Lord / Your Lordships
Most obedient and most /humble Servant
John Stuart

The Right Honble
The Earl of Hillsborough &c.a &c.a &c.a

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[Endorsed] Endorsed Charles Town. So Carolina / 29th Novr 1770 / Mr
Stuart / Rx 9th Jany 1771 / Dy Entd

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[E 97]

1st

Abstract of a Letter from His Excellency General Gage dated New York 31 March 1764 to John Stuart Esqr:

I would recommend to Your Notice the Chevalier de Montaut de Monberaut whom you will find at Mobille, Colonel Robertson, speaks of this Gentleman as a Person who has the greatest Influence over the Creek Nation, and the most Interest amongst the French Inhabitants: and I am to acquaint you for your private Information, that he has shewn a desire, I suppose upon Valuable Consideration, to quit the French and become a British Subject. If you find him an acquisition worth our acquiring, you may Endeavor to prevail upon him to act with you in your Indian Business. But I understand he is a Gentleman of that Temper, that you must manage so with him, as to lead him to Act as you desire & direct without his appearing to Act under your Orders. I shall write a Civil Letter to him without mentioning any thing particular to him, leaving it to you to Settle Matters as you Shall judge most convenient, after your Acquaintance with him shall Instruct you how far he may be useful, and I should be glad of your Opinion of him whether you think him worth making our own.

2d

Abstract of a Letter from John Stuart Esq.r Superintendant of Indian Affairs to His Ex.-cellency General Gage dated 3.rd January 1765. at Mobile —

I paid the utmost Attention to what your Excellency recommended concerning Mons.r Monberaut. his pretensions were at first very high, but we have at last Come to a thorough understanding he has Agreed to Conduct Indian Affairs in my Absence, in matters im.-mediately relating to this Province, under Governor John.-stones direction & in every particular to receive Orders from me, which he is to Obey. He is to have a Depu.-tation by Virtue of which he is to Act till His Ma.-jestys pleasure be Known before which he does not chuse to become a Brittish Subject. but will take an Oath for faithfully discharging his Trust while he Continues employed, the Governor & I have agreed to pay him £200 St.g. & to allow him £100 St.g for House rent. He is a Man of Sense & has great knowledge of Indian Affairs in General, and great Influence with the dissaffected party in the Creek Nation, he is the fittest Instrument to Efface those unfavourable Im.-pressions of us which he himself Stamped on their Minds. Governor Johnstone Returns in a few days to Pensacola but I shall Remain here till I finish

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with the Chactaws & am not without Hopes of having
the Honor to send Your Excellency agreeable Accounts
of our Success —

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3d

Abstract of a Letter from John Stuart Esqr [Copy] Superintendant of Indian Affairs to John Pownal Esqr Secretary to the Right Honble The Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plan-tations. Mobile 24 Jany 1765. —

General Gage wrote me the 31 of march last to Visit the Posts in both Floridas, & report upon the State of Indian Affairs at them, he likewise Recom-mended to me to Endeavor to Engage the Chevalier de Montaut de Monberaut to act for me in the Manage-ment of Indian Affairs, he being a person who had been Represented to him as Extreamly Capable. Upon my arrival here with Governor Johnstone we applied to Monsr Monberaut. This Gentleman commanded many years at Fort Thoulouse in the Creek Nation & was very Instrumental in alienating the Affections of the Indians from us he is a Man of Sense & Address, and may with great propriety be employed in effacing the Impressions which he himself made: he thought himself neglected & that sufficient Regard had not been paid to his merit by his own Country & expressed to Colonel Robertson who Commanded here last an Inclination to become a British Subject, but upon Valuable Considerations.

When I came to Treat with him his demands

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were at First very high, he at last agreed to Act as my Deputy till His Majestys Pleasure be known upon the following terms viz.t

To have two Hundred pounds Sterling paid him & to be allowed One Hundred pounds for a House.

I inclose a copy of the Generals Letter marked A in Obedience to which I treated with Mons.r Monberaut, & a Letter from this Gentleman to Governor Johnstone & me marked B, expressing the Terms upon which he would Agree to Serve, he is intimately acquainted with the French Police & management of Indians & will be extreamly usefull to me at the ensuing Congress, and I Hope by his means to Conciliate the Moriar Warrior, who leads the Creek Nation, to our Interest, as Mr. Monbert. was the person who Successfully employed him to Seduce the Cherokees and Alienate the Affections of his own Countrymen from us.

4.to [p.102]

Their Lordships will See that Mons.r Monberaut is Conscious of his own Merit and Sets a good price upon it, they will judge in that Matter with the less partiality

I think it incumbent upon me to Act in such Manner with that Gentleman as to Show him that his Talents altho' usefull, are not absolutely necessary to us. His Acting under my directions is a point which I have established. —

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[ab. May. 1765]

5ª

[Plan]

Instructions to the Chevalier Montaut de Montberaut from the Honorable John Stuart Esqr. His Majestys Agent for the Southern District of North America.

As His Majestys Service now calls me from this Province, and as you remain deputed by me to Superintend the affairs of the surrounding Indians, it is necessary to explain to you the present Situation of Affairs, that you may Regulate your Conduct accordingly.

As there is at present a plan under the consideration of Government for the perfect Arrangement of Indian Affairs, untill that takes place we are left without any Fund, and therefore must depend on the Equity of Government for their approbation of such Measures as we may think necessary to Pursue, and as there has lately been made so large a distribution of Presents & so great an Expence incurred, little more can be necessary for some Time, and as I have the greatest Reason to expect His Majestys Instructions Relative to Indian Affairs in General Till that does happen you are by all possible means to avoid Incurring any great Expence, But where you may Judge it absolutely necessary you will apply to His Excellency the Governor of the Province for his directions and Approbation, and in

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Case of any Emergency which does not allow Time for applying to the Governor: you are then to Consult, and Act in Concurrence with the Commanding Officer for [p. 100] Ord the Time being / of His Majesty's Forces at Mobille, and if upon any pressing Occasion you may think it neces-sary to Send an Express to His Excellency the Governor you will first apply to the Commanding Officer at Mo:-bille for His Assistance & advice.

You will by every opportunity keep His Excel-lency Advised of all Material Occurrences which may come to your Knowledge, relative to the Indians & their Affairs in which this Province may be in any ways Concerned. You will likewise be punctual in Advising me of all material Occurrences & Transactions which you may be Concerned in or have advice of from the Commissaries, residing in the different Nations, who are ordered to Correspond with you.

It is my Idea that in General the visiting parties of Indians who may Come to Mobille, are only to be Supplied with Some ammunition, and a Little Provisions except in particular Cases, where you are to act as is already directed. No Indians are to have their Guns mended without first making Ap:-plication to You when you will Send an Order to the Comminary for Indian Presents & provisions who shall be directed to Employ proper Persons to mend

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their Guns in the Cheapest manner, Accounts of which signed by the Commissary and Certified by you are to be transmitted to me, Quarterly, that I may include them in my Account of Contingent Expences for the [p. 105] 4th Department.

Provisions Ammunition & presents of every Species are to be Issued by the Commissary by your order only the Accounts & Returns of all which must be Signed by Him and Certified by you.

It is not our Intention that the Creeks should Come to Mobille or the Chactaws to Pensacola, therefore you will discourage the Visits of the Creeks at Mobille, and prevent the Chactaws coming to Pensacola as far as in your Power lies.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient &

most Humble Servant

(signed John Stuart

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8bre [1767]

Doit Le Roy Pour être payé par Monsieur Stuart
Surintendant des Sauvages ___ à Chastāng.

N°: 1 scavoir.

	P: Es ~ P
1 barique huille d'ours	75. ~ . ~ .
1 bourse a Cheveux	1. ~ . ~ .
12 Pots l'eau de Vie de France	9. ~ . ~ .
	. 85. Piastres

Reçu de Monsieur de Stuart Surintendant des Affaires des Sauvages la somme de quatre Vingt Cinq Piastres, pour le montant du Compte ci dessus, ayant signé deux recus de meme datte a la Mobille le 13: May 1765..

Chastāng —

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[p. 109]

9th Received of John Stuart Esqr. One hundred and Ninety five Dollars, being for the Hire of Six Negroes for 65 days to attend the Congress with the Chactaws at Mobile, at the rate of half a dollar p day each. – for which I sign two receipts of this date.

Pensacola 8th June 1765

Le Chr. de Monberaut.

Received of John Stuart Esqr. Fifty Pounds Sterling in his Bill of Exchange on his Excellency Major General Gage, being for Six Months House-rent allowed me as p Agreement. Pensacola 10th June 1765

Le Chr. de Monberaut.

Doit le Roi pour etre payé par Monsieur Stuart Surintendt des Sauvages _____ à Badon___

Une Perruque _____ Pias. 6.. – .. – ..

Reçu de Monsieur Stuart Surintendant des Affaires des Sauvages la somme de Six Piastres pour le montant du Compte ci dessus, ayant signé deux recus de meme datte a la Mobille le 17 May 1765.

Badon

Received

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[p. no.]
10th

/Received of John Stuart Esqr. Two Hundred pounds Sterling in his Bill of this date for Ninety pounds Sterling & also his Bill for One Hundred & Ten pounds Sterling payable a 30 days Sight, on His Excel. -lency General Gage Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America being so much Ad. -vance for One Years Sallary Commencing the 8th Janu. -ary. as Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Province of W Florida for which I have Signed Two Receipts of this Tenor & date Pensacola 10th June 1765.

(signed) Le Chevr de Monberaut

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[Canada]

11th Monsieur de Stuart Surintendant des Sauvages

1765 Doit à Monsr. de Monberaut

Mars 7m.	21 grosses Bêtes	a 20 ps	420
	3 jeunes Taureaux	a 15 ps	45
	5 Veaux	a 10 ps	50-
19m.	18 grosses Bêtes	a 20 ps	360-
	2 Taureaux	a 15 ps	30.
	6 Veaux	a 10 ps	50.
Avril 3m.	23 grosses Bêtes	a 20 ps	460-
	1 Taureau		15-
	5 Veaux	a 10 ps	50.-
			1480.

Certifie veritable a la Mobille ce 10 avril 1765

Le Chr. de Monberaut

Reçu de Monsieur de Stuart la somme de Qua. torze Cens Quatre Vingt Piastres enoncées au Compte ci dessus

Le Chr. de Monberaut

Le Roi _____ Doit à Joseph Chastang

3 barraques de Rum faisant ensemble 180 Gallr. pour la somme de Cent Cinq piastres gourdes ~ 105

Un Capot de Couverte fine _____ 3

108

Reçu de Monsieur de Stuart le contenu ci dessus montant à Cent huit Piastres gourdes à la Mobille le 9m. May 1765

Chastang.

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[Ans.]

12th Abstract of a Letter from John Stuart Esqr. Superintendant of Indian Affairs, to His Excellency General Gage dated Charles Town 30 August 1765.

I had the Honor of writing Your Excellcy the 6th Current, since which I have received a Letter from Governor Johnstone of 15 July. It brings an Account of his having Suspended, & ordered Monsr de Monbereaut out of the Province, for a particular Account of which Transaction, I begg leave to refere your Excellency to the Inclosed Copy of Mr Johnstones Letter, Copies of Monsr Monbereauts Letter & Memorial with Governor Johnstones Answer, and of his Letter to Lieut. Colonel Wedderburn.

I must at same time Acquaint your Excellency that I parted with Mr Monbereaut upon Friendly Terms, & from His Behavior on that Occasion, I could not Suspect that he was in the least disgusted.

I begg Leave to assure your Excellcy that I never would have behaved Harshly to any person who you were pleased to take under your patronage. I fully intended giving you my Sentiments of Mr Monbereaut and to pursue such Steps with Regard to him as you should be pleased to point out in which I am sorry to be prevented.

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Mons.r Monbereaut had been a Captain in Les
[p. 118]
13th Troupes des Colonnies some years, and was Sent to Com.
-mand at Fort Thoulouse or the Alibama Fort in the
Creek Nation Mons.r de Kerlerec & he differed about his
great Expences, he was recalled in 1759 & left the Service
in 1760, a Jesuit who was Missionary & Chaplain on
his post having informed against him. He differed
no less with Mons.r dabbadie which rendered it impro.
-per for him to go to New Orl.s during that Gentlemans Life
he was the only Frenchman who remained in the Envir.
-ons of Mobille who had any pretensions to Family to
which his are very high. this gave him a great Ascen.
-dency over the French Inhabitants. He has strong
natural Sense, and Talks Sentimentally on most Sub.
-jects his pretensions to Knowledge in most things are
great especially in Indian Affairs of which he is far
from being Ignorant; and I cannot say but my Expec.
-tations of Assistance from him were pretty high. when
I first came to Treat with him I was a good deal dis:
-gusted at the very high Estimate he made of his own
Abilities and Knowledge: and Mr. Johnstone was hardly
able to Contain his Indignation, but as that Sort of
vanity is more the mode among the French than us,
we passed it over. He was incessant in Soliciting me
to live at his House & Keep my Menage there, to which
[p. 119]
14th I Consented, this gave me an Opportunity of being

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thoroughly acquainted with his Character. The most Simple Transaction with the Indians was managed by Intrigue between him & the French Interpreter., and increasing the Expences was a point they had greatly at Heart, which I soon discovered & put in Some Measure a Stop to. Mons.r Monberault's ruling passion is avarice when a dollar was to be got, his Vanity & Grandeur grovelled in the dirt.

I could not help taking Notice of some mean Instances of it with Regard to myself in the Article of HouseKeeping. nor could I think it proper to appear so weak as not to be able to perceive Littlenesses which were rather too bare-faced. I shall only mention to your Excellency that at a Table where all the principal Articles of provision were furnished by me with Wine &c &c.a x a Charge of Eight dollars p.r day for Pepper Salt Oyl Vinegar & greens, was rather too much, however as I was not Inclined to Break with him I let him Know that I was not Blind, with as much delicacy as I could, when I went to Pensacola to meet the Creeks, Mons.r Monbert accompanied me, he was Assiduous

x that is meant by this is, that the expence of my Table exclusive of wine, meat, beer, & bread amounted by Mr Monberaults Accots to 8 ₤ p.r day

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& usefull in many Respects, & was well known to the Min-
-ster & other principal Men who had been of the French Party,
altho' I have and always make it a Rule not to Suffer any
[Dupl.] 15th Matter merely /personal to interfere with the Trust Reposed
in me by the King, yet I could not be blind to Incidents,
which so visibly marked this Gentlemans true Character:
and I thought it necessary to Explain myself on this
Subject to Mr. Johnstone. Mons.r Montbereaut, a Frenchman
with as Strong prejudice as any of his Nation in favor
of his Country, not qualified or declared a British Sub-
-ject who had in so many Strikg Instances laid His
own Character Open; I could not think of Leaving
with the principal Management of Indian Affairs.
I therefore left him to Act under the Instructions of
which. I send your Excellency a Copy Inclosed and
he parted from me without any Sign of disgust for
what has since passed I begg leave to refferr your
Excellency to the Inclosed Papers. —

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[p. 117]

16

Pensacola July 15th 1765.

Sir

Mr Monbereaut having wrote me thirteen Letters in the Space of one Week after his arrival, several of which he addressed as private Letters to me and full of Invectives against you, and having transmitted the indosed Memorial, and all my Intelligence turning on his haughtily Behaviour and public declarations that he would undo all we had done and Several other Circumstances happening as you will See in my Letter to Wedderburn.

I thought the least I could do in justice to you & the public was to Suspend him in the Manner I have done, but as it was necessary that some one Should Act & Clarke going off and Wedderburn being ill I appointed Terry, but without any Circumstances to Influence yours Future Choice by any dissappointment he might plead. You may be Assured & I believe you are Conscious, I would not have taken this Step without the Strongest Reasons, so I hope as we have hitherto constantly agreed that we shall not differ on this point

Wedderburn wrote me Monbereaut was coming here, since I hear he is going to New Orleans. I believe he is in doubt himself

The Little time I have does not leave me Space

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[Dup]
17th to say any thing to the Board of Trade on this Subject by the Packet. or hardly those Kind wishes which will ever accompany you in my mind

I am most Sincerely

Dr Sir

Your Obedt Servant

signed Geo Johnstone

P.S. I have just got a Talk from the Creeks all is Kind & well except the Articles of Trade which they say they never did nor never would have Signed to insert —

Honble John Stuart Esqr

Chas Town

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[P. 9.]

18 A La Mobille Le 19 Juin 1765.

Le Chevalier de Montaut de Monbereaut a Son Excellence Monsr George Johnstone Ecuyer, Capitaine General, Gouverneur en Chef de La Province d'West Florida, et a Monsieur John Stuart Ecuyer, Surintendant pour les Affaires des Indiens dans La partie du Sud de L'amerique.

Messieurs

1. Mon Fils en revenant par Terre de Pensacola, a arrêté chez le Sr Forneret. Cet Habitant L'a informé, que Mr Macgillivray lui avoit dit, comme une chose de laquelle il etoit certain, que Mons: de Monbereaut alloit etre mis hors de Son Emploi.

2 Les Instructions que Monsr Stuart m'a donné lors de mon depart de Pensacola, ne Sont, Messrs une preuve que le discours de ce Monsr sont un effet de sa Malice, pour Laquelle je vous demande qu'il soit puni.

3 Quoique Je crois que le propos qu'a tenu Le Sr Macgillivray Sont uniquement un Effet de ses Imagination, Je ne puis vous Cacher Messieurs qu'ils ont eté precedés de tant de Froideurs qu'ils excitent en moi des Reflexions desquelles J'espere que vous ne trouverez pas mauvais que Je vous fasse part.

4 Long: tems avant que vous m'eussiez recherches, pour faire usage de la Confiance que les Sauvages ont

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en moi pour mener a une heureuse fin les Operations
dont vous etiez chargés, Son Excellence Mr. de Gage, m'avoit
[p. 120]
19e invité lui meme, de prendre/L'emploi, au Service, de sa Ma-
-jesté Britannique. Je vous ai communique les Lettres que
ce General m'avoit fait L'honneur de m'ecrire, qui sont
pleines de marques de Son Estime pour moi Je ne vous
ai pas laissé ignorer, que ne voulant point vivre en Qualité
de simple Particulier, Je cherchois a me procurer un Etat,
et que la Situation dans laquelle etoit ce Pais me mettoit
dans le Cas d'entrer dans le Service de la premiere des
trois Couronnes, de France, d'Espagne ou D'Angleterre,
qui me donneroit un Emploi convenable a mes Sentiments.

5. Je vous ai Communiqué les avis que J'avois des
demarches, que L'on faisoit pour me procurer de L'emploi
dit en France, ou en Espagne.

6. Apres un mur examen, et des Entretiens long.
et reitéres, vous vous Etes enfin determinés a me faire Pro-
-positions par ecrit, auxquelles J'ai fait mes Observations,
et etabli les Conditions aux quelles J'accepterois L'emploi
que vous me proposez; mes conditions ayant eté accaptées
de Votre part sans aucune Restriction; J'ai reçu de vous
la Commission de L'emploi que J'occupe, que vous m'avez
proposé comme un Etablissement Solide.

7. A peine ai Je eté en Exercice, que les jaloux
ont dressés leurs Batteries pour ma Ruine, c'est ce dont
Je me suis apperçu il y a bien Long-tems.

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18 Votre Choix est cependant pleinement justifié, Messieurs, et les Effets ont entierement repondu a L'idée que vous aviez témoignes avoir de moi.

19 Le Chactas, chez qui J ai moins de Credit que chez les Alibamons, Tallapouches, Kaouitas, et Abekas ne vous pas ont laissé ignorer la Satisfaction qu'ils avoit de me voir employé a Leurs affaires, et vous ne pouvez pas douter que ce Sont mes Exhortations qui ont deter-miné les Chefs de la Partie de L'Est a faire aux Ang-lois le Sacrifice des Medailles, aussi cols et Commissions, qu'ils avoit Reçus de Francois.

10 Le Mortar, et Les autres Chefs Creekes qui ont portés la parole au Congres de Pensacolas n'ont cesse de vous repetter, que rebelles a toutes les Invitations qui leurs avoient eté faite de tous Cotés, ils n'avoient cedé qu a la mienne de laquelle meme ils auraient peut être doutés si elle n'eut eté appuyée de L'envoy que Je leurs ai fait de mon fils

11 J'ai eté avec Mr. Le Colonel Wedderburn au devant de Cette Nation hautaine, que Je vous ai Mene en posture suppliante, et vous avez ete témoins, que dans les petites difficultés qui se Sont elevees lors du Congres, Soit au sujet de Terres, soit au Sujet de la Diminution qu'ils demandoient sur les Merchan-dises ils ont aisement cedé aux Representations et Exhortations que Je leurs ai fait

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[2122]
21st 12 Je ne vous fais point, Messieurs, mention/des mar
=ques, et d'amitie particulieres que m'ont donnoient les Chefs
et coinsiderés de Nations Chactas et Creeks, il me Suffit de
vous dire que Conformement aux Sentimens de droiture et
d'honneur dont J'ai toujours fait profession Je les ai
toutes rapporté au bien la Nation Angloise.

13. Dans le tems que vous m'avez recherchés Mes.
=sieurs, les Armes de Sa Majesté Brittannique n'avoient
pas eu le meme Succes qu'elles ont eu Depuis. Toutes Le
Nations qui faisoient la Guerre aux Anglois sont Sub.
=juguées et ont eté Contraintes d'implorer la Clemence
du Vainqueur.

14 Les Circonstances etant changees, mes Services
ne Sont peut etre pas Aussi necessaires, qu'ils paroissoient
L'etre dans le tems que vous m'avez recherché. Voila
peut-etre ce qui aura donné lieu aux propos qu'a tenu
Mr. Mc Gillivray, mais comme J'ai accomplis ma Commis.
=sion avec Honneur et Droiture, et que les Succes ont
meme surpasses les Esperances que Je vous avois donné,
Je suis en droit, d'exiger que les Conditions que Lon a
fait avec moi Soient exécutés. Ainsi Messieurs, si dans la
position ou sont les Affaires ma Qualité d'Etranger et
de Catholique rendoient mes Services incompatibles
avec les Constitutions de L'Etat Je vous aurai une
Vrais Obligation, prims de me prevenir a bonne heure.

[2123]
22d Secundo./ D'accomplir quant a present les promesses

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que vous m'avez fait qui consistent de votre part de Confirmer les Titres des Terres que j'ai possede, De me donner des Titres de possession des acquisitions que J'ai fait depuis les accords que nous avons fait ensemble. Tertio. De me faire avoir du Ministre un Brevet de Pen. =sion payable en quelque Endroit que j'aille m'etablir de la moitié de mes appointmens qui sont au moins ceux que vous m'avez offert, ou s'il est plus avanta. =geux a L'Etat de me donner une Gratification, anean. =tissante La Pension, Elle doit etre au moins de mille cinquante Livres Sterling, qui fait le Capital de la Rente annuelle, Et viagere de cent cinq Livres Stg. a quoi devr. =roit monter la Pension annuelle qui me sera dûe, lors. =que l'on me mettra hors de mon Emploi. Quarto. Jespere, Messieurs que si l'on m'ôte mon Emploi, il me sera donne un tems convenable pour faire ma determina. =tion, sur la Partie que Je voudrai prendre, et qu'en attendant le moment auquel Je ferai cette Determi. =nation, Je jouirai des Priviliges que le Roy a accordé a Ses Sujets declarés. Quinto que si Je me determiné d'aller faire ma Residence sur quelque Territoire, qui ne sort pas de la domination Angloise, qu'il me sera donné tout le tems qu'il me faudra, pour faire la vente de mes biens, et qui me sera fourni toutes les Facilités de Transport, pour moi mes Effets &c., pour me rendre L'Endroit ou Je voudrai fixer ma Residence.

[A 124 p 23]

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Toutes les Conditions stipulees ci-dessus Sont, Messieurs, celles aux quelles vous avez souscrit, et que dans l'occasion Je puis repetter comme une Chose qui m'est dûe.

15 Comme Je ne puis actuellement douter de tout ce que dont peuvent etre capable mes Envieux. Je vous prie, Messieurs, de Vouloir bien me faire une Reponse sur laquelle Je puis former un Plan de Reglement de mes Affaires

16 Comme Je pense qu'il sera necessaire pour une decision absolue de ce qui me Concerne d'avoir celle du ministre, ou du mi Lord Chargé des Affaires de Commerce, Je vous previens Messieurs, que ce ne Sera qu'apres l'arrivée des Reponses de ces Seigneurs que je pourrais determiner, si je resterai, ou non, Sujet du Roi d'angleterre; En attendant cette decision de la Cour, je resterai comme Je suis sur la Foi du Ser-ment que j'ai prete entre vos mains de Servir fidel-lement avec zele Vre. Sa Majesté pendant tout Le tems que je serai employé en Qualité de Deputé Su-rintendant.

[illegible] 17 A mon Arrivé ici, j'ai reçu, Messieurs des avis que mon bien a Nle Orleans est poursuivi, il y en a meme qui disent que je cours des Risques qu'il Sera confisqué au propit du Roi du France ou D'Espagne. Je vais envoyer mon Fils pour m'informer au juste

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de l'etat de cette affaire, et Suivant la Reponse que j'en recevrai, je vous demanderai une permission d'aller moi-meme a La Nle Orleans faire me diligences pour me mettre hors de danger de le perdre. Mais Si malgré toutes mes Precautions, Je suis assez Malheureux pour que ma qualité de Serviteur du Roi d'Angleterre fasse qu'il me Soit confis-que, J espere que les Conditions que Jai Stipulées a ce Sujet seront executés.

J'ai L'honneur d'etre avec Respect

Messieurs

Votre tres humble Et

tres Obeissant Serviteur/.

Le Chr de Montr de Monberault

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25 Pensacola 26 June 1765 [p.127 illegible]

Sir

I should not deign to send any Answer to the Long, vain, tedious, puffing Memorial, which you have Addressed to Mr Stuart & me, as I am certain you must be Conscious of the Weakness of every part of it, if I did not See it was calculated for more distant Ends, by Laying a Basis for a second means, how to deceive others, and vindicate the Extraordinary Conduct you have held in past, and the more wicked you are about to perpetrate. This Behavior puts me in mind of what Swift Relates of the Yahoo's "when they are Seized in "any Acts of Fraud and forgiven they get at a Little "distance, they mount the first Tree, & begin to bespatter "their Benefactor and to dignify their own Importance" and so rooted is Evil in them says this Author "that in "Case you were disposed to pardon them a Thousand "Times, they would Still repeat the same Acts of Ingratitude"

You Seem to make a prodigious Charge of your own time & to think very little of mine. If we are to be judged by the Length & the number of the Repres-entations concerning the Count de Monberaut and the Chevalier de Montaut de Monberaut, and at length plain Mons.r de Monberaut, all of which / are not three Persons, [p.120 illegible] 26 but one good Catholick who offered himself as a Media-tor, and Sacrificed all that he had for the Sake of the

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poor naked Indians, nay ever immolated his Bullocks, and Sold his Wigg, and Washed his Brows in Vinegar and Gall, & purged his Body to Clear his Brain to Serve them.

From the State of the Representation it is con.fessed that So Strange a Memorial did not proceed from what Macgillivray said to Forneret and Forneret said to your Son and your Son said to you, but from the Froideur which Mr Stuart & I had Shewn you Some.time before.

This Froideur. then was known when we parted it could not have been since. The Explana.tion should have been at that Time, But you well Knew it was impossible to Support the Allegations of the Memorial face to face, and you was also Sensible Mr Stuart was Said otherwise you would not have wrote Such a paper and so you imagined you would throw me into some Embarras untill we could hear from him, and in the mean while any double Intrigues you might pursue might be palliated.

I would Rather, at any Time have the whole family of the Monberaults, great numerous & powerfull as they are with the Three Crowns of England, France, & Spain, and also with the Chactaws, Abekas Cowetas & Talliposses my open Enemies, than one of them my False Friend.

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You will find I do not want Resolution to determine when pushed to a point; tho' I thought it would have been much better as I told Mr Stuart to have waited the decision of the Ministry in England on your Subject, ill as your Behaviour had been. However as nothing can Satisfy your restless dis-position, and that I can easily Conceive the dissap-pointment which your Insatiable Avarice hath met in being tied up to So Strict an Oeconomy.

I shall now propose two Things for your Consideration.

The first is to Come & reside at Pensacola untill your Affairs in the Colony of West Florida can be finished, and to Embark in Three days from the Receipt of this Letter, the other is to Embark in Four days for New Orleans. Otherwise I have issued a Warrant to take you into Custody as a man sus-pected of carrying on Schemes destructive to the Government, and your process shall be Regularly made.

However as you acquaint me that you wish to depart for New Orleans to Settle the very weighty Affairs you have in that Colony and as I wish to do every thing with the greatest Moderation Consistent with the Safety of the Colony, I think a Journey thence will be the most agreeable; In the mean while

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I suspend you from all the Cares of the Indians, which have so much Oppressed you for the Seven days you have had the Charge, or any Transaction with them of any Kind whatsoever, even to the Buying and Retail.-ing Venison, thro' a Second third & Fourth Hand.

Now that our Bussiness is finished I will an.-swer your Memorial, Article by Article.

Art. 1. Your Son is a Boy, very much Spoiled from the natural disposition of His mind, by the Haughty puffs and Low Intrigues of his acquaintance. The Sieur Fourneret was a Soldier, writes a good Hand, spells better than any of the French, married a Pretty Woman by a Pretty puff his mind is always on the Fret: Mr Gillivray has been much among the Creoles of Guada.-loupe, he is at present delirious, tho' on this Occasion he may pass for a Prophet.

2 Of Mr Stuarts Instructions were a Sufficient proof that Mr McGillivray's Report was false, it Should have Satisfied you, and not have been marked as the ground of so extraordinary a Memorial. Perhaps Mr Gillivray asserted as the Almanack makers were wont after Louis the 14th was afflicted with a fistula in Ano. to predict his death in every Edition, / so probably Mr Mc Gillivray on Settling your Accounts found a Latent disease, that must in time destroy you; and perhaps you said to yourself, as that mighty Monarch

29

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said unto his Friends," Those dogs must Surely be right
"at last, and therefore I ought to prepare for the worst."
Art 3. That much coolness on our part did precede
this Relation of Mr. Gillivray is Certain.

From the time we first Came to Treat with you
we acquainted you with the Public Oeconomy which pre-
vailed in our Government, more particularly at this Time,
when a Real Honest man is placed at the Head of the
Finances, after a very Extensive & Burthensome War, We
told you how Strictly our Hands were tied up, & the risk
that we run in our own privale fortunes, by the stretches
that we made. That we Saw the necessity of some great-
er Expence than we were allowed, in treating with
Nations whose Situation was not perfectly understood
by the Ministry when they settled the plan of Expence
Relative to them. Yet nevertheless every such Expence
was to be managed with the utmost Frugality, and
that we expected you would Concure in every measure
of that Kind. Whereas on the Contrary, we found, as
soon as ever you had got the Slightest Power, notwith-
standing the pain you observed it gave us, you was
endeavouring by every means, direct, & indirect, to
accummulate Charges, and to render the minds of [31 begining] 30.
the Indians discontent with their Presents, puffing
away what the French used to give, maintaining the
spirit of party amongst the Chiefs and Carrying on

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Intrigues with the Interpreters and other persons to attest your Accounts, very much below the Character in which you Stood.

This easily Convinced us that a real Conscientious Discharge of the Office you had accepted was not your View, but on the Contrary, a Selfish, transitory profit, was all that was looked for.

There needs no greater proof of this than your Account with Mr. Stuart, Vinegar Pepper and Salt at Eight dollars a day in a Country abounding with sour Wine & Salt Provisions, is not the most Astonishing Article. I know nothing like it, except an Innkeeper at Canterbury who being informed that the person who had taken up his Lodgings at his House was the French Embassador, he immediately declared that he should pay for all the damage he had sustained in Custom during the War, and accordingly he Charged the Embassador about eight dollars a dish for what he had & a Guinea a Bottle for wine; which with the Sumptuous manner those Gentlemen are accustomed to live in, amounted Quelques Choses and all, to abt Three Hundred pounds Sterling.

31. [p. 139 p. 47 orig.] I believe it can be proved / if this matter comes to be tried that the public Bread was Sold by your own Family, thro the Streets of Mobille.

Art 4th & 5th. "A long time before we Sought you to make use

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"of the Confidence the Savages have in you, to bring to
"a happy Issue the Operations with which we were
"Charged" you had Entered into Negotiations with
Colonel Robertson, who had engaged General Gage to
Correspond with you on the Subject; your demands had
been so Extravagant that the Negotiation had been
broke off; certainly the Generals Letters were full of
Politeness, but how he could have such a particular
Esteem for you as you Intimate without Knowing you,
I cannot so easily conceive. This Esteem could only be
founded on the Services you could Render his Country.
and the Continuation of it can be no Longer than you
have discharged your Trust with good Faith—.

You did show us a Parcel of Papers, all Cal-
-culated to promote your own Consequence. How a
maid to a maid of Honor, who was no maid was to
get you the Rank of Colonel in Spain, How a Secre-
-tary to an Under-Secretary who was no Secretary
was to get you a Croix de St Louis in France, and
also a Long Branch of your descent from Adam. I
told you then as I tell you now that a Man could
not have lived Three Weeks in the World not to have
Seen thro' all that froth which had nothing to do with
our Negotiation that your Speaking Chactaw & having
lived at/ Alibamont, were much greater Recommenda- [p. 134 pagination] 32d
-tions to me than any of those Papers; which had

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all the Appearance of being Wrote on the Occasion.

Art 6th After a thorough Examination, and Several dis-
-courses, which would have been very long if we had not endeavored to drive away the Scum, we did agree at your Request to make the Proposition in Writing, which was not very Long, Dam sure on our part, but to which you returned Observations concerning your Family, your Cook, your Oeconome, Batteries de Cuisine and your Cloaths: all so different from what had passed, that I really considered you as a Man entirely overpowered with Vanity & told you plainly I would have nothing more to do with you, at which you Seemed very much Struck and offered to Cutt off all the Superfluous Mat-
-ter, upon this a new proposition was Entered into; you begged we might alter the Letter which was first Sent, and that you would draw such a Letter as would vindicate your Conduct the Better with the French or Spaniards, in case your Religion was found in-
-compatible with the Employment you was to accept of. I told you it was indifferent to me what Dreams of Compliment you chose to / Bestow on yourself, that 33d [Page 297 Copy] I would Subscribe to it provided the Substance was the Same, That in all Matters of Business with men of Sense, instead of adding it always weakened the merit of the Party.

Matters being thus adjusted like Address &

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Answer, the whole was finished as it now stands. How-
-ever plain I am now in my Expression, you are Conscious
I was not less so at the Time of Settling this point. –

Art 7 I am sorry you had so many Enemies then,
have so many Enemies now, and are like to have so
many Enemies for the Time to Come, unless God shall
work a Change that is not likely to happen at your
Time of Life.

8 Our Choice is so far vindicated, that you had
the power of doing great good, we have Endeavored to
prevent you from doing much Mischief; that you should
have been disposed to do a great deal we could not have
foretold before we had tried.

9 We found among the Chactaws that you had
no Credit but what our power gave you, you endeavored
to Raise a Credit, by Keeping up a distinction of Party,
and by the Means of a very Scandalous Interpreter, you
abused the Confidence we put in you, and made Speeches
for Some of them to pronounce which we traced to their
Source as Soon as delivered; / There Things I know of my [Page 10 of Copy] 34
own Knowledge; with Respect to the Party of the East,
I was not present, but Mr Stuart told me, who I believe
as honest and Sincere a Man as exists in the Universe,
that you had endeavored to pervert their minds and
to make a Mountain of a Molehill as was generally the
Case; and that it was only owing to his determined

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manner of Acting and throwing off all the frivolous Matter which was brought to Involve the Simplest Action in the greatest mistery, that he Succeeded.

Art.10 I must acquaint you that I am not insensible how far the same Sort of Intrigue was Endeavoured to be played on the Mortar and how far your Son was directed to write the very Vain Letters which he did from that Nation; But he is only a Boy & ought to obey his Father.

I do acknowledge you had great merit in knowing so surely where Tupulga Lay, who was the Instrument Employed by you in bringing down the Mortar: But you must as Candidly Confess, that our presents had Some Effect in Operating on his Conduct. The Mortar himself declared in publick that it was Chiefly on the perswasion of Mr Struthers, that he came down, and that you had more than once/asked him thro' Tupulga to declare it was owing to you which he never would do.

35 [Art.9 Paragraph]

I never can think the Obligation of sending Your Son into the Creek Nation so great as you Seem to State it, tho' I shall not Endeavor to lessen the further Reward I have Recommended to Government. — Your Son was well fed, well guarded & better paid than his father used to be for the Commission he bore in the French Service. I dare say it is more

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money than he every earned in his Life, or is likely to earn for Three Years to come besides the different gratifications he was permitted to distribute.

Art 11 You did press your Service to go out and meet the Creeks, and Colonel Wedderburn was generous enough to accompany you: I told you before your departure, I thought your harrangue was Entirely improper, and I was not sorry to hear those na: -tural people would not bear above the first Sentence. As to the Farce which was Acted, by that Haughty Nation, and the Humiliating Posture you describe, you certainly have the Merit of it. It is true that I am a witness that they always yeilded to your Represen: -tations because you was both the Author & the Queller of them always Ready to deliver the Mountain / of a Mouse, & to magnify the Mouse into a Mountain. Fr. 36 paragraph

This I can fairly say, that I never knew any mischief during the Congress that was not brooded in my Antichamber.

Art 12th. Living upon the land belonging to the King of Great Britain, it was your Duty from the first of Session, to have done every thing in your power to Reconcile the minds of the Indians to His Majesty's Government How far your Authority with the Chiefs will prevail, when Situated in another Country des: -titute of our Presents we shall Experience, ever after

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the Influence we must have added to it. For my part I say with Ajax, "Good Gods! let me but engage in open day light"

13th The Alteration of Circumstances will never make any Alteration in our Conduct in fulfilling, with Honesty & Fidelity, the Engagements we have entered into, which always supposes a reciprocal Integrity

14, Your Character being now thoroughly known, it is certain there are few persons who are acquainted with it who would think your Services necessary or who would chuse to Employ you, if they could avoid it. nevertheless I could have wished if it had been possible, to have Acted with you till we / could have heard from Europe, because there is a decency in Seperating I should have been glad to have preserved. If you have discharged your Commission with Honor & Exactness you certainly have a right to the Stipulations; neither under all the Subtilities which have been practised are we wishing to deprive you of the Advantages. National Honor will be Better preserved by disdaining the dirty Wages.

37 Encl. Paper compar.

You seem to mention the Circumstance of your being a Catholic rendering You incapable of any Employment, by the Constitution of England as a new Matter which had just been Communicated to you; where as you know it was mentioned over & over, it was

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likewise Communicated to you in the Letter from General Gage: Tho we are not Certain how far it is in the Power of the Administration to evite the General Rule.

With Respect to the Articles of Capitulation. they cannot be Stronger if I was to Sign them a hundred times here, than they are by the first Agreement, tho' I do deny that they are in any Measure Correspondent to those which you have Stated. I think you have Acted nine days and you demand an Annual Pension, greater than the King of France's full Pay. These Matters by the Agreement are left to the determination of the Ministry; but it is only for a Course of long extraordinary & faithfull Services such Rewards are granted.

You shall have all the Time, which common Justice can ask to remain in the province to prepare Matters for your departure. but I hope you will not take it amiss that I do insist your Residence shall be at Pensacola while you are Settling your Affairs: As you have not proved a worthy Servant to the King, you cannot expect the Priviledges which he only grants to such. Those who are determined to follow your Fortune must leave the province in one Month from the delivery of this Letter, or take the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, excepting your

[In 100 Pds q nigh:] 38

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own Children and Two white Servants. also any one person whom you may Chuse to leave here to take Care of your Affairs, who must take the Oath of Fidelity to the King during Four Months he is allow-ed to Remain here on that Bussiness.

Ar 15 As I can no Longer doubt of all the Informa-tion which has been given me, after seeing this Memo-rial under your own hand I have Sent the Answers from which you may form a plan to Regulate your Affairs.

16 I did think it would have been necessary to have Waited the decision of the Ministry on the Matters which Concern you, but as the preceeding part of your Letter, carries quite a different import, and as it is im-possible such weighty Matters can be entrusted [in] such Slippery Hands, on whose Fidelity we can have no de-pendance: and as the power on such Occasions is left with me, I have, therefore exercised it in the Manner most Beneficial to His Majestys Service, willing to preserve, public Engagements pure & in-violable, willing to shew every Act of Humanity to Individuals, but determined that the Safety of the Province shall be the first Object of my Care.

Art. 17th As you have received advice from New Or-leans, that your Goods there are prosecuted the Sooner you go to Save them the Better. I hope there is as

39 [p. 131. Pagination]

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little Foundation in this Report as in that of the Letter you showed me. wherein it is marked that Mr. Aubry had detained your Croix de St Louis; If the King of England is to pay for your Effects. I make no doubt but they will Amount to a pretty Large Sum.

I have had Some little Trouble in saving your Son from a very Vexatious prosecution, (that of Horse-Stealing.) But as I suppose he imagined himself Still in the Indian Nation. he had not that Turpitude of Mind which the Law supposes to accompany such an Action.

I have nothing to add but to assure you these are my final Resolutions on your Subject, and therefore You will not Expect I shall again Employ any more time in Answering any more Memorials which may be Sent.

[In my Paragraph] 40.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient &

most Humble Servant

signed. Geo Johnstone.

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[Fr 43]

41 Pensacola 27th. June 1765.–

Dr. Sir

I never was more puzzled than by Monbert-eaults Memorial.

I see clearly that he wishes to Resent Stuarts treatment of him, which was certainly too Mild for his Crimes.

His Son going to New Orleans, the writing such a Memorial just after Separation. Periodical Remarks House & Cattle destroyed: Tabor refusing to go to Tom-bechby, The Severe Complaint in consequence of his Hands being tied up, are all too Strong Circumstances to doubt of his Intentions.

He no doubt sees it is impossible ever to get over the Shame of his Extravagant Bills and double Intrigues, an is therefore casting about for an Asylum some where else.

If he looks to new Orleans certainly the worse disposition in which he can leave the Indians with Regard to us, so much the Better bargain, will he be able to make and the more acceptable will be his Service.

There is no Medium to be pursued either he is to have entire Confidence, in which Case he may destroy all we have been doing; or else we must risk an entire Seperation

On the Humour he is in I cannot think of

the First.

With regard to the second, the question is how to
42. [p. 40] do the deed with the best / grace, most agreeable to National
Honor & the greatest Justice & most humanity and least
Violence, But still that the Republick shall suffer no
Damage.

I have revolved those Matters, maturely, in my
mind, with great anxiety, never wishing more for your
Kind advice But after all I must think the maxim
of Pitt a good one "when people are disposed to quar-
"-rel with you the best way is to prevent them."

I acknowledge I see some little Fracas his
Intrigues may Occasion among the Indians and
therefore, I would have guarded

The Reason of my writing with so much
Gall, and indeed somewhat unpolite is to throw a
perfect Ridicule on his Character, in case he goes to
Claim a merit at another Court. But a Man who
has once been detected in such petty Frauds can
hardly be treated too harshly.

I take the Liberty of inclosing all the War-
-rants and Papers, to you, and begging as the greatest
favor, tho a dissagreeable Office, that you will direct
the person in the Execution of them Still resting the
Matter with your Superior Judgement.

Faber I would have seized immediately &

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sent round by the first Vessell, and Lodged securely in some Room in the Fort till that can happen.

[illegible]43.

The Service on Montberaut should be about the Same time, to Strike both with more Astonishment, and they should be kept apart

I think a Guard should attend each to assist the Marshall.

I am, with a perfect Esteem & Respect.

Dr Sir

your most obedient &

most Humble Servant

signed Geo Johnstone

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Monsieur.

Mon arrivée icy n'a surpris Personne, on m'y attendoit depuis longtems, et ce qu'il y a plus surprenant, est que l'on etoit informé des plus petites particularités des imputations que l'on devoit me faire. il n'y a que leur arrangement heteroclite qui a surpris tous ceux à qui J'ai montré la Lettre du Gouverneur Johnston, car Je vous assure que Je ne la tiens pas cachée.

La Fausseté des accussations est plus averée icy qu'a la Mobille meme a Pensacolla, ou cependent chaqu'un a rendendu les Sauvages et surtout le Mr. star qui n'a attribué qu'à moi et à mon Fils.

Primo, leur venue au Congrez. Secondo l'acceptation qu'il faisoit de toutes les conditions qui lui ont été proposées, et comme Je ne pouvois pas lui avoir parlé lorsque vous et moi sommes allés au devant de lui et de ses Gens, vous me servirez, J'espere de Temoin irreprochable, de tout ce qui s'est passé a cette Entervue, que a été suivie d'une de Marche glorieuse pour la Nation Angloise, et que le Gouverneur Johnston traité de Comedie, dont ainsi que moi vous etes Acteur. J'ai l'honneur Monsieur de vous prier de ne pas trouver mauvais que Je vous cite comme Temoin Justificatif en ma Faveur dans le Memoire que Je Compte faire en refutation des Impostures mises au jour contre moi: Je veux croire qui le Gouverneur Johnston a été trompé

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et que C'est sur la Calomnie d'autruy qu'il fonde ses
infames Apostrophes, il y a cependant des Articles qui
lui sont personels et dont personne ne peut mieux
que vous reconnoître le Faussetté, par Exemple vous
pouvez vous ressouvenir, Monsieur que le jour, ou la
Veille du depart du Mortar, le Gouverneur se recrioit
sur les intrigues prétendues ouverages des Sauvages,
comme il s'etoit expliqué en Termes tres Vagues Je vous
demandai Monsieur, si le Gouverneur ne soupçonnoit
pas d'entrer avec les Sauvages dans des intrigues pre-
-judiciables aux Anglois, vous êtes la bonté de m'assur-
-er que tout son discours n'etoit applicable qu'aux
Sauvages, quoique votre Assurance fut d'un grand
poids au Dis a Dis de moi, la Chose etoit trop d'im-
-portance pour que Je fus en rester la, et vous vous
n'avez pas. J'espere oublié que Je lui demandai a
45 [p. 110.] lui/meme s'il avoit quelque sujet de soupçonner que
Je fus avec les Sauvages en quelque Intrigue contraire
aux Sentiments d'honneur &c. il me repondit brutale-
-ment a la Verité que Je pour croire que s'il me soup-
-connoit, il me le diroit sans detour quelque Brutalle
que fut sa reponse, elle condamne son imposture lors-
-qu'il dit que je n'aurois osé Face à Face l'explication
contenue en mon Memoire. Je suis Heureux Monsieur
d'avoir de ce fait et de bien d'autres un Temoin d'un
Caractere aussi important, et d'un Probité aussi

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eminanté que la Votre, et Je suis au desespoir d'être contraint d'employ en votre Nom pour detruire des procedés aussi horribles, que le sont ceux dont on s'est servi pour noircir ma Conduitte qui a toujours été plein de Candeur, et qui ne peut que couvrir de Confus. -sion celle du Sr. Jean Stuart possesseur indigne d'une place tres respectable et honorable. il ne a point de Calomnie horrible que cet homme et ses adherants n'aient employé contre moi Leurs Imposteures circulent depuis longtems dans cette place ou elles ont trouvé peu de personnes disposées a leur pretter une Oreille favorable. et tout le Monde a tres fort appraivé le parté que J'ai pris devenir me mettre a l'abry de nouvelles Vexations; Je m'appercois Monsieur que Je vous fais insensiblement un Memoire. Justicatif J'espere que vew la position ou Je suis vous aurez la bonté de m'excuser. Je cherche a conserver l'estime d'une Personne de votre Meritte a qui Je crois avoir prouvé par raisons demonstratives que le Suget de ma disgrace vien de ce que le Gouver. -neur et le Surintendant ne pouvant Primo s'attri. -buer de gloire de la reussitte dans les negotiations avec les Sauvages, Secondo voulant disposer de ma Place en faveur de quelqu'une de leur Creatures, Tertio ayant peut etre contracté avec moi des Engage. -ments au dessus de leur pouvoir ont concerté ma perte, et par malheur pour eux, il ont eu recours a L'imposture,

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Monsieur Stuart a commancé des la Mobille en insinu-
-ant dans le Public que Je lui avoit presanté des Compts
enflés et toutes les autres horreurs dont par ses propres
recits, Je vous ai prouvé la fausseté, souvenez vous Je
vous prie Monsieur, que lorsque nous sommes allez
vous et moi dans la Chaise du Gouverneur au devant
du Mortar, Je vous ai confie dans la Roulte que mon
Credit sur l'esprit des Sauvages Accasionerait ma perte,
et que J'avois assisté a un Conseil entre Mr. Stuart
46 [a. neg.] Magilivray et Je crois Gordon dans lequel on /tramoit
les moyens de me perdre ou ne se méfioit pas de moi,
parceque L'anglais mais J'en sais assez pour avoir
pu conjectures les trames que se faisoient contre moi, qui
ont été executées par des moyens plus infames que Je
n'aurois pu imaginer, comme depuis mon depart le
Mortar n'est pas venu à Pensacolla les discours que
l'on attribue a ce Chef sont aussi Faux que tout le reste
qui me paroit de l'invention des deux Stuarts et autres
pretendants, Les Stuarts aux Moment de leur depart
auront avec une Confiance simulée fait part de leur
inventions Calomnieuses au Gouverneur Johnston qui
fougueux comme il est, n'aura pu se contenir et voul-
-ant entrer en part dans une aussi belle Piece, il y a
ajoutte des epezodes de sa facon et conformes a son
Caracter. J'ai trouve icy les Esprits mal disposés
parceque J'avois ecrit a Monsieur Aubry que pendant

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que je serois au Service des Anglois, Je les servirois avec autant de Zele que J'avois autres fois servi le Roi de France du Temps qu'il m'employoit cette Epoque confonds l'impos-teur inventée contre moi et J'aurois du être traité d'insensé d'avoir agi contre mes Engagements pour favoriser une Nation qui m'auroit desavoué; mon Humeur Justifica-tive m'entraine toujours, Je finirai donc Monsieur en vous priant d'être convaincu que Je conserverai toujours une vraie reconnaissance des marques d'affection que vous n'avez cessé de me donner depuis le Moment de notre Connoissance Jusques a Notre Separation. Malgré ma disgrace, votre procedé au vis a vis de moy a été si Noble, et si Genereux que Je ne l'oublierai Jamais il me portera toujours a chercher les Occasions de vous donner des preuves de l'estime sincere et veritable avec laquelle. J'ay l'Honneur d'être

Monsieur

De la nouvelle Orleans
ce 29 Juillet 1765.

Votre tres humble
et tres Obeissant Serviteur
Le Chr. de Monberault.

Je viens d'apprendre Monsieur que le Regiment qui doit vous relever est arrivé, Je crains fort que ma Lettre ne vous trouve parti J'espere cependant quelque part ou vous alliez quelle vous parviendra, Je vous souhaite sincerement un bon Voyage et vous Felicite de ce que vous pouvez Quitter un Pays ou la Verté respire un Air empoisonné. —

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[illegible]

Abstract of a Letter from His Excellcy Ge-
neral Gage dalēd at New York 26th February
1767 to John Stuart Esqr Superintendant &c.

Monsr Chalons from New Orleans, has arrived
here some time since & delivered me a Letter from Monsr
Montaut de Monberaut, with a Staled Account of Monies
due to him, in Consequence of the Engagements he En-
tered into with Governor Johnstone and you, to Act as
a Deputy of Indian Affairs, in the Province of West
Florida, as also a Charge for the Losses Attending him
on Account of his Banishment from that Province:
The latter in no Shape either regards me or you, but
as to the former I have acquainted him I would
write to you thereupon, and you will be pleased to
examine the Accounts he has transmitted to you, (the
Same he tells me as those now before me) and make
him such Allowances as shall appear to you to be
due him, by Virtue of the Engagement made with
him and of his Services in Consequence thereof unless
he shall have forfeited all right to payment, by any
Conduct that shall have come to your Knowledge, which
if so Should be explaind in the fullest & most Publick
Manner; That the whole Colony may be Convinced,
that due faith will always be Kept by his Majestys
Servants to any Engagements they may enter into,

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and that any bad impression he may endeavor to
48 [p. 192], give his Majestys new Subjects in that Province may
be thereby Effaced. As to the Treatment Mons.r Mon.
-léaut de Monberaut has received from Governor John.
-stone and the Cause of it; 'tis not in my province
either to Examine into, or decide upon; But I men.
-tion this Matter so particularly to you, as I find
this Gentleman is greatly exasperated, and prepar.
-ing to lay his Complaints before the King, which
will probably in part be referred back again to
me, and I could wish to be prepared to give Suffi.
-cient Reasons for every thing that has happened
to him as far as You are Concerned therein.

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[P. 03.]

49 Abstract of a Letter from John Stuart Esqr. to His Excellency General Gage dated 24 March 1767.

Your Excellency is pleased to acquaint me of Monsr. Chalon's arrival from new Orleans with a Letter from Monsr. Monbreaut, covering a Stated Account of the Monies due to him in Consequence of the Engagements entered into with Governor Johnstone & me, to act as my Deputy in West Florida, and acquainting your Excellency that he had transmitted me duplicates of same Accounts which you desire that I may examine, and make him such Allowances as shall appear due to him by Virtue of the Engagement made with him and of his Services in Consequence thereof.

I never Received any Letter or Account from Monsr. de Monbreaut since I left Pensacola, but I inclose an Account of Monies paid him on Accot. of his Services he Engaged the 10th. January & left West Florida in Consequence of Governor Johnstone's Letter about the 1 July 1765 for which he received a full year's Pay & House rent according to Agreement amounting to £300 Sterling as pr Receipts Sent to Your Excellency which I think a Sufficient Compensation for his Services and when he & I parted he had no demand

x [illegible] this is a mistake the Sum pd Mr Monbreaut was 1 years Salary £200 half years house rent 50 as pr receipts 250

upon me of any Sort.

I most faithfully assure your Excellency that when I left west Florida, I had not the Least Suspicion or Intimation of the Suspension & Banishment which Happened in Seven Days afterwards, which Appears by Governor Johnstones Letter to me upon that Occasion, as well as of all the papers relative to that Affair.
50 [p.156] Copy of which I had the Honor of sending you and to which I begg Leave to refer you. Sometime after that happened Lieut Colo Wedderburn sent me a Letter wrote to him by Monst Monberaut, containing the most Illiberal Abuse of me, and unjustly ascribing to my Envy of his Superior Merit all that had befallen him. I have not the least Inclination to Recriminate, His Insinuations are truly Ridiculous & groundless, and Mr Johnstones Ludicrous Simile of the Yahoo is very Applicable to that Gentleman's Behaviour to me, for my Behaviour to him upon every Occasion merited at least Civility in Return the Particulars from which I formed an Estimate of that Gentleman's Character, I never intended to bring as a public Charge against him, they let me Know the Man. and your Excellency's Injunctions as well as a faithfull discharge of the Trust Reposed in me required that I should give you my Sentiments of him & afterwards, Act with Regard to him as should

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be judged proper & reasonable. this was all I intended when I left Florida, in which I was Sorry to be prevented by the news of his Suspension & Banishment, for perhaps Gentler measures might have answered all good purposes full as well, but as Governor Johnstone Quotes & alludes to the Several Occurrences between him & me Relative to my own Affairs, which could not Remain Secret, I must ask your Excellencys pardon for mentioning Some of them. I mentioned to your Excellency in a former Letter that from the first of his Engaging in the Service my going to Live with him & Keep my Table at his / House was a [p. 117] 51.
point he seemed to have much at Heart to which tho' with Reluctancy I was obliged to Consent for His Friend Monsr Chaston took away the Cook I hired of him. when at His House, every day produced instances of Little Avarice, unworthy a person who was to have Trust & Confidence Reposed in him which shocked me & those who lived with me. Vin de Grave was Charged me at half a dollar a Bottle & was Expended profusely while I had 12 dozen of the same Identicall Wine, the whole of which cost me no more than Seven dollars, every other Article was in the Same proportion. I was informed by Mr Stuart that he detected his Son Selling Loaves of the public Bread. Monsr le Fevre declared to me that Monsr Monbereaut had

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Sent an Account of Oyl, Vinegar, pepper &
Salt to him to have a Receipt upon it, but
as it appeared Ridiculously exorbitant & he
never had Supplied any, he refused Comply.
:ing, he Charged Eighty Five dollars for Bears
Oil to fry my Victuals, at least 80 Gallons in
5 Weeks these Little Circumstances Relative
to myself marked a Shamefull Avarice, when
my private Account was in five or six Weeks
accumulated to above £200 Sterling, not.
:withstanding that all the great Articles of
meat, Wine, Bread were furnish'd by me.
I could not help Speaking which gave great
Offence & produced a Long Letter altho I
lived in the same House but being an Af.
:fair of my Own I was determined to over.
.look it: Little Matters occurred in the pub.
:lic Business which Showed the Same Sor.
.did disposition he gave an Old Wigg to
a Chactaw Indian, & sent to a peruke ma.
:ker to have it Charged with a Receipt at
Six dollars, which Caused a quarrel with
the man who would not Comply, and was
publickly talked of, the Same Wig was
afterwards Charged by Monsr Badon & Slands
in the publick Account.

[in another hand]
This is also a Mistake
bears oyl Charged
amt to 75 Dollars

[illegible]
52.

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Mons^r Gavre the Interpreter brought in an Exorbitant Account of wood for dressing Indians Victuals, Eight Chords in eight days for Six Indians, when I reprimanded him he gave me to understand it was by Mons^r Monberaults Advice that he had made out his Account The other Circumstances alluded to in M^r Johnstones Letter are all grounded upon Facts. M^r Johnstone & Col^o Wedderburn were well acquainted with M^r Monberaults Character from their Own Knowledge of many other particulars & Stood in need of no information from me upon that head. Altho' it was visible that M^r Monbereaut's Intention was to make money as fast as possible and by all means, being dubious with Regard to his Establishment among us, Altho we were able to trace his Little Artifices & Intrigues to the fountain in every transaction, yet as the Alternative was either to part at Once or to Overlook every thing for the Time. I chose the Latter. and after letting him Know that I had observed what was amiss I paid him his whole Account in which he Charged Cows at 20 dollars Calves of a Fortnight Old at 10 Dollars. & he politely told me that if he had not believed that my Table was to be at the Kings Expence his Account Should not have been so high. from all which as well as the Character he bore amongst his Country men I thought it incumbent on me to Leave him under such

[illegible] 53

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Limited Instructions as might best prevent any Abuse. Copy of which I had the Honor of sending you and I left him under the Governors direction which I also thought necessary all which I explained to himself & when I sett out to Pensacola he seemed well reconciled to His Situation. But I must again Repeat to your Excellency that I had not the Least Knowledge or Intimation of any Intention in Mr. Johnstone to proceed with him as he afterwards did, nor do I believe the Governor had any such when I left Pensacola, but was teazed & provoked to it by Mons.r Monbereaus endless Memorials & Representations Thirteen of which reached him in One week, every Circumstance of this Situation was known to Mons.r Monbereaut before he parted with me at Mobile. he Certainly ought to have Come to an Eclaircecisement then.

Soon after my Return from West Florida a House next to mine took fire & was burnt which Accident happening in the night occasioned great Confusion in my Family, and amongst many papers & other things which I lost were Copies of all the Papers Relative to Mons.r Monbereauts Agreement with Governor Johnstone & me; none of which I have recovered, but I transmitted your Excellency Copies of them all from West Florida, & so far as I recollect I do not think that Gentleman entitled to any more than he had received from the Nature of our Agreement with him.

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54 [Fol. 1.]

Abstract of a Letter from His Excellency General Gage to John Stuart Esq.r dated New York 8 May 1767./

I have seen the Account of Monies paid Mons.r Monberaut which were sent under Cover to my Secre: -tary; It appears to me on the Examination thereof, that Mons.r Montaut de Monberaut has been very well paid for His Services, during the time he Acted in Your Department, and that he Cannot look for any further Compensation from You. I have already ac: -quainted him that it was out of my Province to afford him any Redress, for the Losses he pretends to have Sustained by his Banishment, and the Sale of his Property at so Short Notice.

Endorsed [illegible] Abstracts of Letters/ [Endorsed]
Vol./ In Mr Stuarts of/ 29th Novr: 1770.

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[In 3]

Charles Town 23 February 1771

Sir

I am extreamly glad to be informed of your being in the Nation by your Letter of 8 Instant, which I received Yesterday, being forwarded to me p Express from Ninety Six, & this goes by the Same Conveyance

The Situation in which you found Affairs coincides with the Ideas which I had formed from the Behaviour of the Cherokees at the late meetings. I could not Conceive them to be Such profound dissemblers as to Carry such fair looks whilst mischief lurked at their Hearts, but upon Mc donalds desertion of His post & carrying off his grand Child I was alarmed. I sincerely wish you may Succeed in turning the Arms of the Cherokees & their Allies from the Chickesaws. I wish they had Chose rather to have Struck the Creeks, but Ouconnastotah & his Nation would Rather avoid hard Blows & gallantly turn their united force against a weak foe. As you have Copies of both General Gage's last Letters, you'll be fully informed by perusing them Attentively, of the Confederacies formed by the Western & Northern Tribes & the principles by which each party is Actuated, which will direct you in pursuing proper measures for His Majestys Service. You must therefore be Carefull to distinguish between the Northern & Western Indians & their Views, from the State of Indian

Affairs in the Northern District, as Contain'd in the above referred to Letters, I cannot conceive that the Northern Indians, should want to Strike the White People for Such a Step would be directly / Contrary to the Principles of those Nations, who unite to Support their Cession of Land to Sir William Johnson & to Compell the Western Tribes to Acquiesce in it, & as you Say that there were Shawnese over the Mountains I must Conclude that the Proposal for Striking the White people was made by them, and they are at the Head of the Western Confederacy which is formed upon the Principle of maintaining their Property in the Lands obtained from the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix & preventing their being Settled by the White people You'll therefore be very particular in informing Yourself who those Indians are, & what Nations they are of, also the Names of the principal persons amongst them, what tokens or Credentials they bring & their Errand. You will Conceive it our Interest to unite the Cherokees to the Northern Confederacy if you find their Views to be Such as we imagine, and if you Succeed in Accommo-dating Matters between them & the Chickesaws I doubt not but the Latter would be brought to join the Northern Confederacy in which Event the Creeks would be awed, especially as the War between them & the Chactaws Still Continues.

I am obliged to Tuckarsie & the manKiller of

Wrote for their intelligence concerning the Creeks. The Catawbas are Summoned to a Meeting with the Cherokees & there will be in all probability a Number of Creeks there also If the Strangers in the overhills are Westerns the Talks will be bad; if Northerns the proposals will be to unite against the Westerns.

These are my Ideas, your Situation will enable you to judge how far they are Right or wrong & in Con- [p 2:94]
ducting yourself you must be directed by the Situation in which you find Matters. I depend on your giving me full & particular Information as Soon as possible which will in Some measure point out the Steps to be taken by me while here.

I am

Sir

Your most Obble

Servant

(signed) John Stuart

[p 2:95]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from/ John Stuart Esqr/ to/ Alexr Cameron/ 23 February 1771/ In Mr Stuarts of the/ 5 March No 30/ (2)

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[illegible]

Fort prince George 6 February 1771

Sir

I set out from Long Cane on the 2 Instant and was overtaken in the night by Captain Smith and a party of men to intercept a Waggon with some Guns & Ammunition which I had for the Indians, I however disswaded them from it, and arrived here on the 4th No people were ever Struck with a greater panick, than the Frontier Inhabitants by the Authority of some Traders & packhorsemen, who are Continually Running away from the Nation & Frightening each other on the Smallest Occasion. I endeavoured to Animate the People & Assured them that I did not believe there was any immediate danger, and that as I was going into the Nation. I would give them the Earliest Intelligence in case of any Rupture. but all to no purpose Some Trader or packhorseman every day Running into the Settle-ment Augmented their fears that They began to Fort (um) & Run away as fast as they could, altho Mr Wilkinson endeavoured to persuade them to Remain in the Na-tion & not run into the Settlements to frighten the people there.

I am However informed that on the Arrival of the Northerns in the Cherokee Nation They proposed to the Great Warrior to Strike the White People but that he would not Agree, They then offered to go against

the Creeks, he likewise perswaded them from it, at Length they proposed the Chickesaws which was agreed to by the Great Warrior as they had lately killed some of His people, and accordingly the Northerns & some Cherokees [illegible] departed in 7 Boats down the River to Strike the poor Chickesaws.

My Horses are Ready packed to Set out immediately for the Overhills. I shall Endeavor by every method to make up the Breach between them & the Chickesaws, and encrease that if porible between them & the Westerns.

I talked Yesterday to the Warriors of the Lower Towns & told them that we included the Chickesaws in the Last peace, and that it was Contrary to that Treaty to Strike them at this Time. The Little Carpenter replied that the Chickesaws were the first Aggressors & that they could not be Blamed for revenging the death of their People; I wrote you before Sir that the Cherokees promised & particularly the Carpenter to Settle Matters with the Chickesaws this Spring, and once more to Renew their Friendship; but they have been Swayed by the Westerns to the Contrary. more of those Indians are expected daily & the Headmen of the different Cherokee Towns are to be Summoned to Hear what they have to Say. The Mankiller of Settle Chote Corroborates what Tuckasie informed me Relating to the Creeks & that Some of their Headmen are

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Actually gone to New Orleans: They threaten the English in the Spring, and it is likely that if they should be Sup:ported by any Nation white or Red they will Execute their design.

I am with great Respect

Sir

Your most Obedt

Hble Servant

signed Alexr Cameron

[To 226]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Alexander Cameron / to / John Stuart Esqr. / 8 February 1771 / In Mr Stuarts of the / 5 March No 30 / (3)

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[p. 305]

Abstract of a Letter from Richard Wing Clerk to Mr. Jno. Caldwell Indian Trader to the Cherokee Nation dated at Long Canes 1 Feb.y 1771.

At my Return Home, I found Foster the Con-stable who had gone to the Nation for Mr. Gowdey and Intended over the Hills, but the Falls in the Lower Towns are so bad that he was Afraid to Venture he waited several days in Hopes it might turn out to be nothing but Talk, but it grew worse instead of Better, On Sun-day night last Old Mr. Donalds Wench, desired him to Tie up a Horse in their Garden & pull down Two or three of the pales, & go off privately, on Receiving this information he came To Foster at Holmes's, and de-sired he would Sett out with Him & they left the Nation together along with Mr. Cameron's Son who Mc donald brought away with him. At the Three Runs the Indians (as he imagines) Stole their Horses, and so alarmed is he that he came the Remainder of the Way to the Corner on Foot, Foster tells me he saw Thompson who told him, his Wench had bid him take away all his Things, & said that if he had not sent down for the Things he last did he would have been glad, however I Hope his Apprehensions for them will be this night Removed as the Man Sett off Yesterday for the Nation & has sent back the Goods by

[p.246] Price, who has Returned / with all his Own goods, on hearing these Accts from Mr. Mc Donald the Interpreter whom he met at Lewis's Corner, Foster likewise says that the white people wanted to get an Indian Wench to go over the River at Keowee to Try and hear what were the Talks, but that not one would go over, saying they would be Stripped if they did; while he was there Woodward who was here with Mr. Hamilton came from over the Hills, and offers to make Oath that every Trader there Keeps a Horse in Constant Readiness to Escape upon the first news of Violence. Reports that the Great Warrior had left Chote & gone to Settico. That the Prince asked him why he wanted to go to War against the White People says he, "I thought no "man in this Nation had known my mind about that" Turned himself away & said no more. It seems there is a Considerable number of Northward Indians over the Hills & there is to be a great Talk between them & the Creeks & Cherokees, if true the Affair will be determined whether peace or War, at least I think so. Whatever may be the Intentions of the Cherokees, I do believe the Creeks will break out; Garrock told me they had been in the Cherokees & told their Wives so the Cherokees told the Same & added that they would Beat the Traders but not kill them. It is Reported in the Cherokee Nation that Some of the Creeks

[p. 347]

have been with the Spaniards at / New Orleans, who proposed to the Creeks to fight us by Land & they would by Sea I heard a good while ago the Creeks Boasted that the Spaniards would Supply them with powder & Ball. &c

John Vann who lives with Wilkinson offers to make Oath that he heard the Mankiller of Keowee Set up the Death Song in the Town House Twice.

[p. 348]

Endorsed Abstract of a Letter / from Richd King / Long Canes 1 Febr / 1771 / In Mr Stuarts of the / 5th March

4/o 30 / (4)

[p. 349]

Silver Bluff on Savannah River
19 February 1771. ~

Sir

I received your favor and a Talk for the Young Lieutenant of the Cowetas, he Sett out for the Nation this day from my House. I gave him a few things as you desired & he went away very well Satisfied, he desird me to Acquaint you, that he Received your Talk & was glad to hear you was well, as for the Murther committed at the Oconi it was the Upper Creeks that did it & as you are going to Mobille you will See them there to demand Satisfaction of them.

He Says it is very true he was invited by the Spaniards to go to the Havanna but he would not go, he Says the Young People are mad & he thinks after he is dead the Young people will break with the English, but for His part he will Hold them fast as long as he Lives & will do all in His power to make His Nation Hold them fast. I suppose you have had Intelligence of a number of Northward Indians being arrived in the Creek Nation & that more are Expected. There is no Late News from the Creek Nation.

I am
Sir
Your most Obed. &
most Hble servant
signed George Galphin

[p 3c27]

Endorsed copy of a Letter from / George Galphin / 19 February 1771 / to John Stuart Esqr. / Dn Mr Sluarts of the / 5 March N°30/(5)

[p 353]

Abstract of a Letter from Alexander Cameron Esqr. Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Cherokee Nation dated Long Canes 23 January 1771.

Just now an Express arrived from Keowee by whom I am informed that Tuckasie returned from the Creeks and Sends me word, that some Spaniards had been in the Creek Nation, inviting the Chiefs to New Orleans, where they should have Arms & Ammunition with other Presents to fight the English, that they the Spaniards would fight them by Sea & Land, and Hoped for their Assistance, he says that Some of the Chiefs were gone to New Orleans & that they tried every Method to prevail on Him to go with them, but he declined & advisd them against it, but he says by what they told him they were determined to fall upon the English in the Spring.

I am likewise Informed that About Seventy of the Nottowegas are arrived over the Hills & that they Expect about One Hundred more daily, there are Some Shawnese Among them & I am told they are very Insolent to the Traders: I shall be teized to death by them for Presents.

The Creeks & Rivers are Continually overflowed & impassable, as Soon as they are Fordable I shall Set out.

Febr 2d 1771 I am just Sitting out for the Nation

[Docket]
Endorsed Abstract of a Letter / from Alexr Cameron / Esqr dated Long Canes / 23 January 1771 / In Mr Stuarts of the / 6 March N° 30 / (6)

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[p. 422]

N°31) Charles Town 27th April 1771

My Lord

Since my last Letter N° 30. I have not been honoured with any Commands from Your Lordship

The dissatisfaction of the Western Tribes of Indians, at the extensive Cession of Land at the Congress at Fort Stanwix, induced them to be active in forming confederacies & Alliances with other Nations, they were indefatigable in making peace with & sending Messengers to the Southern Indians to Ballance the power of the Northern Tribes, who had made the Cession, and declared they would support by Force what they had done. The Success of their Emmissaries with the Cherokees will appear to your Lordship, by the Extracts from Mr Cameron's Letters which I have the honor of laying before you and the Mortar Warrior of the upper Creeks seems to be in a disposition to give trouble probably from the same Cause. I shall probably see him at Pensacola, and hope to keep him quiet. I am humbly of opinion that the Conjuncture is not favourable / for renewing our Applications for an addition [p. 423] of Territory to the Province of West Florida on the Side of Pensacola, and our Boundary on the Chactaw side is far extended, so that the Lands already obtained from the Indians seems to be more than proportioned to the state of population in that Country: Your Lord.

-ships Instructions, which I hope to be honoured with on my Arrival in Pensacola, will direct my Conduct in this Bussiness.

The want of Regulation among the Indian Traders, has given rise to many dissorders in the differ-ent Nations: The Indians particularly the Cherokees, have been permitted to contract great Debts: At their Return from Hunting the Traders to whom they are endebted seize their Skins and leave them destitute of any Supply but what they may chuse to trust them with: under such Circumstances they have been for some years past extremly uneasy, and have lately proposed to give up a Considerable Tract of Country as Satisfaction for their Debts; but the Land which they have proposed to give up upon this Account is claimed by the Creeks: The Traders greedily grasped at the offer, & went so far as to draw up an Instrument of Cession [p 223] which the got Signed by the Principal Chiefs, and in Consideration gave the Indians all the goods they were possessed of in the Nation; this irregular and very wrong Step was taken without giving me the least intimation. and they have not as yet so far as I can learn, digested any plan, which may induce the Assent of Government, and point out, how such a Cession to the Crown on their behalf, can be made to answer the purposes of satisfying the respective Traders for the debts due by the Indians.

The extension of our Boundaries into the Indian Hunting grounds has rendered what the Indians reserved to themselves on this side the Ridge of Mountains of very Little use to them; the Deer, having left those lands, frightined by Numberless white hunters, & the Settlements so near them: This the Cherokees are sensible of and therefor are easily induced to complement away great Tracts. At the late Congress at Lochaber the wanted me to Accept of Several large Tracts on behalf of Individuals, which I positively refused. They are however extremly pressing to Settle their Accounts with the Traders, by a Cession of Land as above mentioned, and as the Matter has been [A.922] agitated I am firmly of Opinion, that they will never think of making any other payment, which cannot fail of Affecting the fortunes of the Merchants engaged in the Indian Trade: this is all that I am, as yet, enabled to Submit to your Lordship of this Transaction.

I am so far recovered as to be able to embark on His Majesty's ship the Carrisford for Jamaica on my way to Pensacola, she will sail Tomorrow.

Mr Cameron is gone with the Indian Chiefs to Mark the Virginia Boundary Line, which will, I hope, be accomplished at last, to the satisfaction of the Parties, and meet with your Lordship's Approbation, which honour will render me extremly

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happy, who am with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most obedient and

most humble Servant

John Stuart

The Right Honble

The Earl of Hillsborough &c^a Principal Secretary of State

&c^a &c^a

[Endorsed] Endorsed Charles Town, So. Carolina / 27th April 1771. /

Mr. Stuart / (No. 31) / Rx 21st June - / D 20 / Encl.d

[1027]

Abstract of a Letter from John Stuart Esqr.
to Alexander Cameron, dated Charles Town
11 Decemr 1770.

The present of Land to your Son has occa-
-sioned much Censure to fall upon me, it being every
where represented as an Underhand transaction of
mine, & as Such has been frequently very freely talked
of. You may be Sure this gives me much uneasiness.
your own good Sense & cool Reflection will suggest to
you the Impropriety of a person in your Character
being concerned in a Transaction so Contrary to the
Spirit & Intention of the Kings Proclamation, which
was intended as the Rule of our Conduct in all In-
-dian Concerns. You will therefore Act in Such a
manner as will Show the World that neither you
nor I have the Least Concern in the said Land.
This I think Ought to Expect from you. —

[1028]

Endorsed Abstract of a Letter / from John Stuart Esqr / to / Alexander Cameron / dated Charles Town / 11. decemr 1770 — / In Mr. Stuarts (47°31) of / 27th. April 1771. / (1)

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[illegible]

Extract of a Letter from Alexander Cameron Esqr. to the Honble John Stuart Esqr. dated Lochaber, January 23d 1771. —

"It gives me real concern Sir that I should be censured for the present of Land which was given to my Son by the Cherokees, and much more that you should be thought to be concerned in the transaction of it.

I declare to you Sir upon the word of a Gentle-man that I never asked or insinuated to the Indians a foot of Land for myself, my Son, or any person what-ever, except what I was authorised by you to demand for the Public. —

The Young Warrior was the first person that proposed this Grant to his Grandson as he termed the boy to whom the land was given; at which time I was over the Hills: He got Tifftoe and the Wolf of Keowee, before Mr. Matthew Keough who was then Commanding Officer at Fort Prince George, and told him, that they in-tended to grant the boy a Tract of Land; upon my arrival at Fort Prince George in May following 1760. about three Months afterwards, they told me what they intended, and offered me the Land in conjunction with the boy, in token of their friendship for me; I told them, that whatever I did for them, was no more than my duty, that I was paid by the King, their Father, for

whatever Service I could be of to them; that it was his own Talk that no white person should purchase or receive any Land from them, and that it would be much worse in me, being intrusted with their Affairs, to be guilty of a breach so contrary to the King's Talks, which was intirely given, in order to Secure them in their Rights and Possessions, and that no person should in future defraud them of their Land; which we thought of so much value; They answered that as the boy was theirs, and could not be said to be a Whiteman, that they would let him have some Land; I told them that I could not accept of any Land for him or any other person; but if they insisted, that they must talk to you publickly concerning the matter.

In July following I mentioned it to You Sir in Charlestown; You replied how unbecoming it would be in me to countenance any thing of the kind, and as for yourself, you never would agree to an act so contrary to the Spirit and intention of his Majesty's Proclamation; no more passed on the subject; I remained in Town until September following, at which time I had the honour to conduct you to Hard Labor, where you had appointed to meet the Cherokee Indians. — On the morning before you talked to them, the Great and young Warriors signified to me, that they should talk to you about the Land, which they intended for the boy, I told them, that it was what they would, but I was certain that

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you never would consent to it. — After all their Talks
were delivered to me the Great Warrior took a Belt
of Wampum in his hand and said that he had no
more to say than this; That his friend and brother
was sitting by him (meaning me) that he heard
that I was to be recalled from among them, and
begd of you, that I should be continued among them
in the Town of Toquah (this Sir, was soon after the
evacuation of Fort Prince George) he continued, and
said that I had a Son, that he was born in Toquah
and begotten of one of their People, for that reason
that they looked upon him as one of their own, and [p 0112]
that they hoped when he grew up, he might be good
and as honest as his Father, and that they wanted
he should be brought up in the manner of a White
Man, and in Order to help him to it, that they un-
animously consented to give him as much land as
he could stand upon (meaning, as much as would
enable him to be independant) at the same time they
requested that you should inform the Great King,
their Father, of what they agreed upon, that they hop-
ed it would be agreeable to his Majesty, as they had
a right to give any of their Children what portion
of Land they thought proper. —

If ever any white or red person alive can
prove or affirm injustice that ever I asked or had

any other Talk or conversation with the Indians about the land which they gave the boy, I am willing to suffer any punishment due such a crime from a person in the station and character I am in; I own that after they proposed the thing to me, I asked People of Judgment's Opinion, whether or not the boy could hold the land by virtue of their Grant.— I am willing to be qualified whenever you think proper, that to the best of my knowledge I never spoke more to the Indians relative to this Land before it was granted, than what I have already mentioned. — If they insisted upon the Grant, I cannot justly be blamed for it, even yourself Sir, who was so averse to it, at last acquiesced, when you saw that they would persist in it, and promised to represent it to his Majesty's Ministers. This Sir, is the whole matter from the beginning to the end, and all that I can say in my own vindication I have here specified; from which you may judge how far I am concerned, I defy Mankind in justice to charge me with any underhand transaction, or any thing unbecoming a Gentleman, which Character I shall at all times endeavour to support. —

[P. 034.]

Endorsed Alex.r Cameron's/ Letter to The Hon.ble/ John Stuart Esq.r/ 23 January 1771./ In Mr. Stuart's (No 31) of/ 27. April 1771./ (2)

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[illegible]

Toqueh 4 March 1771.

Sir

I arrived here the 26th ultimate and was agree-
-ably and cheerfully received by all the chiefs, and Young
Men of this settlement. I summoned them to assemble here
on 28th following, which they accordingly did, where I
delivered them your talk, such paragraphs of his Ex-
-cellency's Letter as I thought proper on the occasion, and
concluded with a long Story of my own, whereof I send
you a copy of the most material part. They fixed on the
third instant to return their answers which I inclose. —

As soon as the great Warrior observed the
panick which struck the Traders in general, he ordered
some of the ruling Chiefs to assemble at Mr John Godfrey
Reiggers house in order to send you talks that you might
not be alarmed at any false report that might be cir-
-culated by those white men who run away out of the nation.
He sent me likewise a short talk to be delivered to the War-
-riors of the lower Towns, but as I met the express on my
way hither, and wrote to you but a few days before, and be-
-ing of opinion that you was on your passage to West
Florida by that time, I thought proper to defer sending
an Express until I arrived at Toqueh at which time
I intended to send a Messenger to you. —

I am Sir at a loss to judge properly of the
Great Warriors real sentiments at this juncture; I am

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sometimes apt to believe they are Sincere, and at other times I have some reason to suspect him of underhand. work. When the Nowards came in, who are chiefly Shaw. -nese, Mingoes, Delawares, with Seven Nantoogas, no white person was admitted to be present at their conferences: The Half breeds were even turned out of the Town House at Chote, and few of any other head Men, except the Great Warriors Adherents were present, or concerned themselves about the Matter.-

I dined with the great Warrior yesterday, and last night I made him drunk with me, in order to sift him to the bottom, but I am not to day the wiser for it. many of his young men have been for soliciting for War against the Westerns or Southerns, particularly the Chac. -taws or Chickasaws, but he will not allow it, I hinted to him the Westerns, but he observed that Jagushee wa, were at present among them, and that he would not suffer any of his People to endanger their lives, by committing any hostilities at present.-

The greatest part of the Nowards are returned home, after receiving ten scalps as a present from the Cherokees, which was taken from the Westerns. The re. -maining part, about Twelve in Number, are now in this House, They remain until the arrival of Jagushee, who is expected in May or June next.-

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/They utterly deny any knowledge of the four Chactaw Scalps given to the Shawnese, it must be a false representation, for the Cherokees never had taken

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any from the Chactaws since I have been among them; They must have been given by the Creeks to the Shawneese, who were among them last Summer.-

You will observe Sir by Juds friends Talk, how the Traders have prevailed upon the Indians to grant them a Tract of Land for their Debts, as soon as the Traders were informed that I was upon my way from Georgia they got the Indians immediately to sign them a kind of Titles of which I inclose you a copy. They objected against giving Titles until I arrived, but being overpersuaded they consented. The great Warrior declares that he had no hand in it, but that Juds friend and all the young fellows re-flected upon him for giving away so much of their Lands, and that they had an equal right of disposing of Lands to pay their Debts: They persuaded him how-ever to be present and sign the Deed.- The Traders look upon themselves as a happy people; having Substance enough in view to pay their Merchants; it seems that some of the Traders observed to them, that the land which was to be granted to them, would be disputed by the Creeks, The Jud in particular promised to settle that matter with the Creeks, but I am of Opinion that his aim was in getting what goods the Traders had in Store, and to amuse them for some time, that the Debts might become irrecoverable after two or three years Standing.-I believe the Jud or any of them will give themselves no more

trouble about it: They demanded that all the Books of Accompts should be burnt, and whatever goods the traders had upon hand should be given up which were accordingly distributed among the Indians.—

No parties have gone against the Chickesaws as I mentioned to you in my last. the Great Warrior sets out in five days a Beaver hunting, accompanied by a numerous retinue of young fellows towards the long Island, where he intends to remain until the Virginia boundary is so far run. People suspect him as being a great politician.— I have strengthened a friendship with those whom I thought I could confide in: Willinawaw, Juds friend, Half breed Will Emery, Jamy Brantram and some others — The Chiefs of this settlement deny their having any knowledge of the Creek headmen going to New Orleans.—

I intend to remain here as long as I can, in order to learn as much of their intrigues as possible, but it cannot be long, as I made no preparation for my Journey of running the line, and the time now drawing near for setting out.—

Just as I was about finishing this Letter, in pops an express with your dispatches of the 12th ultimate— after having the pleasure of perusing your letter, I observe Sir, that your suspicion of Indian treachery has not alarmed you a little: but I hope that the present

talks as well as other assurances of friendship, which I have received from them, will sufficiently remove your doubts and fears.—

[p. 2]

/I had taken all the methods I possibly could to prevent their joining in a rupture with us, and think, notwithstanding the Great Warriors deep laid Schemes, he. cannot possibly carry on any to our disadvantage, with-out being detected: I am well assured that the Cherokees will never unanimously consent to Strike us, unless they are compell'd by a Superior force of Indians: but Damn them they are blood thirsty, and must have blood some-where; their young men at this juncture long more for it, than a pregnant Woman for that She loves.—

As John Dunn is active, and understands the language (but a drunken fellow) I have entered him as a Linguister in the room of Mr Watts deceased; his being a half breed may be of Service, by way of pro-curing intelligence, as they will admit him with less reserve into many of their conferences I hope Sir that you will approve of it: I have promised him the same Wages with Mc Donald, Twenty pounds per Month, ex-clusive of Horse hire on particular Services; Mc Donald I left to watch the motions of the lower Settlements at Georgia.— No breeks have been in here this Winter, but a party of them were in the valley as I came along who confirms the Terrapin and Mankiller of Little

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Chokee's talk; I would be glad Sir that you would send a Commission and a great Medal for the Man killer, as also one for the Tarrapin to command in conjunction with the Wolf and Tyftoe of Keowee; and his promotion in future will depend upon his behaviour; he is cursed fond of liquor, and was very troublesome to me while at Keowee; I told him that I should inform you of it; but he begd that I would not, and that he should leave off

I had purchased some presents for several head men, and some particular Friends before I received your last instructions of 12th ultimate, wherein I observe that you have directed me to take such a Step; I have been as sparing Sir as I thought circumstances would admit of - You may depend upon the best intelligence, and as often as any affairs of moment occur. - Two nights ago I was in the Town House, where there were upwards of three hundred persons dancing with Eagle tails, most of the Norwards were present and the Nantuias in particular in their War exploits told of the many Cherokees they had murdered, and where, they likewise killed a great number of Englishmen; The Cherokees returned the Compliment, but did not mention one White man, the Great Warrior laughed and told me that the Nantuias were very great rogues. -

I delivered Juds friend the Strouds and Shirts you have ordered for him, the Rifles I left at Keowee,

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I desired him to keep the Shirts for himself, as they would be but a trifle among his Town, and observed to him that you should have been very glad to see him at the last Congress, but that as his business would not admit of his being there, that you still thought of him, notwithstanding your hurry of business, and that you likewise considered his loosing of Keiaguta's horse, which was the reason that his share of presents was so large; He was extremely satisfied, and said Wadah over and over. —

[illegible]
/The additional Snow which fell last night will I am afraid detain the express for several days. —

I have the honour to be with great respect

Sir

Your most Obedient

and most humble Servant

(signed) Alexr Cameron

March 5. The Traders gave the Indians all the Goods they had, to be distributed among them . . . . .

The Honble John Stuart Esqr

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from/ Alexander Cameron Esq/ to/ John Stuart Esqr/ Toquah 4 March/1771/ In Mr Stuarts (No 31) of/ 27 April 1771./ (No 3.)

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[P 039]

Toquch 19th March 1771.

Sir

Two days ago I was Summoned to attend the Cherokee Chiefs in counsil at the Townhouse of Chote.— They began their ceremony by producing two pieces of tobacco which were sent to them by the Mortar of the Creeks, the largest of which was wrapped up in a White belt of Wampum, and the other with a String of black and white common beads; The Great Warrior informed me that a Man who had been appointed a beloved Man by the Cherokees in the Creek Nation had died lately, and that the Mortar requested that they would send some of their Head men, in order to invest another with the same honor, for which the large piece of tobacco and the belt of Wampum was sent, the smallest piece, with the black and white string of common beads were sent in Order to clear up the bad talks which the Creeks had heard of the Cherokees joining the Norwards in a War against them.—

My construction upon it was quite different. I imagined that the large piece with the belt of white Wampum was to strengthen their friendship, and that the small piece with the black and white beads was to solicit the Cherokees to join them against the White People, and their behaviour soon after convinced me in my opinion. The Great Warrior being prompted by

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the Second Rank of Warriors Stood up and spoke to the following effect.— My Eldest Brother, I am now going to talk to you, and I hope that you will not think hard of what I am going to Say - Upon my return from the Meeting at your house I told my young People what Lands we had given up, but they seemed surprised that I would agree to give away so much of their land, that I would consent to the White People's settling so near to their Towns, for which reason they never would take hold of the beads which were presented to me in token of my agreement at the Congress: therefore desired me to take back the beads and Wampum. and that the boundary should be run by Chiswell's Mines, where it was first agreed upon.— I took the Wampum and told them that I never could have the Assurance to return them to their Father from them; that as their eldest Brother it gave me great concern that they should prove so unstable in their transactions and that I should be ashamed for ever to be concerned with them, that they never would be looked upon in any other light except that of liars, and people void of honesty, that as to their Father in Charlestown, he would entirely disown them; I beg'd therefore that they would take the beads back, and not to expose themselves to public censure.— that they might depend upon it, that the Government of Virginia would hold the land by virtue of their grant,

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which was mutively considered and entered into at my house: and if they would offer to oppose the execution of the boundary line as agreed upon; that we should look upon it as the commencement of hostilities, to prevent which, I beg'd that they would consider and receive the beads again; that the Grant was not only signed by the Chiefs of the Upper Settlement, but by those of the valley, middle and lower Settlement. ~ Willennawaw observed that it was very true, and that it was no wonder that I was ashamed of my Brothers, that he was ashamed also, and desired they would accept of the beads again; but they positively refused for that night, but that in two days they would talk to me again at my own house. ~

Next day I went to Oucomrastotah and talked to him privately, / as also to Willanawaw, who I looked upon as my staunch friend; I told them, that if they did not insist upon the boundary line being round as speci- [p. 100.]
-fied in the cession, they should never be trusted to again. Willinawaw willingly consented to do what he could to assist me; but said that the young men would never give it up, without receiving a great many presents ~ they accordingly assembled on the 10th at my house, where the whole Settlement were present, they first demanded that they should have 2000 ℔ of powder and 6000 of Ball, and that I would make that demand upon the Virginians in their behalf, besides Rifles and

other dry goods of all kinds, and that after they had re-
-ceived such presents they would give up the land. – I
flatly refused to have any thing to say in it, and deman-
-ded a Categorical answer whether or not, they would give
ups the land and receive the beads again. –

Willinawaw in particular spoke a great deal
to the purpose in my favour, and prevailed upon them
to receive the beads, but I was under the necessity of pro-
-mising them that in case the Government of Virginia
did not give them 1000 lb. of powder, I should be answer-
-able that their Father would send it to them, out of his
own pocket, and that I would represent to the beloved
Men of Virginia that they expected still some more pre-
-sents from them. They at first insisted that no line
should be run until they should have their Answer.
but at last they consented that We should begin the
line and run it to the place appointed, near the Long
Island, where they would meet the Commissioners and
settle the matter. – I was glad to get off at any rate, for
some of the Gentlemen who were present thought that
I told the Indians more upon that head than was
prudent at so critical a juncture. – Ouccannastōtah
denied having any hand in this affair, and I sin-
-cerely believe him, but he does not chuse to stand out
against his young men as they have an equal right
to the land. – He desires Sir that you will believe him

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to be firmly attached to the White People; He likewise desires me to acquaint you that the Norwards are continually solicit-ing him to take up the hatchet, and that he is almost at a loss how to behave; I have advised him, that in case he should be under the necessity of taking it up to strike some other Nation of Indians with it, but never to take it up against the white People, otherwise that he might conclude the downfall of his People from that very date. He has given me great assurances, but they are not to be depended upon. ~ The affair of the boundary has given me the greatest concern and trouble; but I cannot help it: You may be assured Sir that I have done every thing in my power, and perhaps run more risques than many would chuse, by telling them of their per-fidy and deceitfulness, particularly on that occasion. They say that they see the Smoke of the Virginians from their doors, and that as they took possession of their Lands without their consent, they must either give it up, for any trifle they please to give for it, or go to War against them, which they would willingly avoid if possible, that now they have settled their lands as far as broad River, and they believed they were allow-ed so to do by the Beloved Men of Virginia, and if otherwise, those people would not remain, unless they took other methods with them than that of talking.— just as we had finished matters, the Little Carpenter

arrived from Keowee, he spoke a good deal and expressed much for their having talked contrary to what was agreed upon at Lochaber, and that their talks could be no more depended upon.— They all seem willing that the Traders should hold the land ceded to them on Savannah, and said yesterday, that they would attend the running of it, any time their Father [illegible] thought fit, and make their Titles from any claim the Creeks could lay to it. Mr. Mc lean from Augusta is now here, he declares that he never was consulted about the land, or any Merchant at Augusta to his knowledge, and as the traders have given up their debts, and goods upon hand, the Merchants must be ruined, unless through your mediation they can obtain a Grant of said Land; Mr. Jackson or Mr. Lean will wait upon you Sir, as soon as possible, to beg your advice, in Order to have the matter properly represented to His Majesty; I told him that he could not expect any such thing, as proper application had not been made at first by the Indians; McLean told me that Govr. Wright was going home this Spring, and that he intended to apply for Liberty to purchase that very body of Land, which the Cherokees have ceded to the Traders, he imagining the Creeks were the proprietors of it, I dont doubt Sir, but his Excellency will use every measure in his power in order to add this valuable tract to the province of Georgia, therefore if it can be obtained, I hope it will be only through your Interest: it is thought

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by every person to be the best body of Land in the three provinces, the whole being flat, and the Soil very rich –

I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 8th February on the 13th instant by Mr. Richard King, by which I am sorry to learn that you was so much alarmed; and that you blamed me without a cause: my intelligence from the nation was very good, but I did not think that you would approve of my sending an express for every trifling report; as at that time I had no reason to suspect the fidelity of the Cherokees, having daily conversation with some of their head Men at Lochaber. –

The Mortar of the Creeks is expected here soon, which is agreeable to your information, but if he has any bad views, I hope that I shall be able to frustrate them. Parties of the Northern and western Indians are continually coming in, and others setting off homewards. I have had conferences with them all, but cannot learn that they intend to strike us; however their private and frequent talks with each other leads me to think they are hatching some mischief; an Indian fellow and a Negro belonging to the Standing Turkey were killed a few days some where down this river, by whom I have not been able to learn; I have endeavoured to make this affair instrumental for prevailing upon them to strike the Westerns but could not succeed. I leave it to your better judgment, whether or not it would be requisite to acquaint the

Government of Virginia with this last determination of the Indians, however I shall proceed with a party of them, to meet the Commissioners by the time appointed, unless countermanding Orders should be received by -

Sir

Your most Obed^{t} and

most humble Servant

(signed) Alex^{r} Cameron.

The

Honble John Stuart Esq^{r}

[Endorsed] Endorsed Alexander Cameron's / Letter of 19th March 1771. / to / John Stuart Esq^{r} / Copy / Inv^{d} W^{m} Stuart's (N^{o} 31) of / 27. April 1771. / (4)

Yiftoe, Altakullakullah, the Wolf, Cluinerlo, the Terrapin, the Bear coming out of the tree, the Yellow Bird, and other Head Men of the lower Towns, to the Warriors and beloved Men over the Hills —

Yiftoe speaks

Brother Cameron I am now going to give a talk, which I desire you to carry to Choti, since all here, both red and white are Brothers over the Hills, and hope they will hear me and send me back an Answer.—

I understand that the Northwards have brought a hatchet for you to lift, but I hope you will not take it up, as we are determined not to lift it in these lower Towns. —

I hear daily with great concern Chockonoli Singing, and frequently as it were upon my house, which portends something bad in my mind; but I hope nevertheless that the bad talks will come to no-thing: If you Brothers over the Hills had any bad intention, why did Oukonnastolah leave the tokens of Peace with us when he was lastly here? if a Bird of Peace should come from you amongst us, we shall be better Satisfied. —

A great many of my eldest Brothers, the White People were terrified here by your folks, and some run away, but they are now returned back,

and made their fires up bright again; perhaps this fright of the White peoples did not proceed from any bad talks of yours, but from some mistake of their own.—

If any injury should be done by any neighbouring nation to me, I am not going directly and rashly to take up the hatchet against them; no, not until my Father puts it into my hand.—

We have lived in peace with the Southern Tribes for many years, and we desire to continue so, I do not want to Strike them, unless they Strike us first; and not even then, without consulting our Father.

To strengthen this talk I send a String of Beads, and in hope that you by the Messenger you shall send back will let us have a String of Beads also to lay upon our beloved Stool, and then we will give full credit to your talks. —

Chikulili, wrote Chockonetí in the talk,
Signifies a small bird which the Indians
imagine foretell an approaching War ~

Given at Keowee on the 12th February 1771—

[Endorsed] Endorsed A Talk from the Chiefs / of The Lower Cherokee / Nation to the Overhill / Warriors of said Nation / Keowee 12 of February / 1771. / In Mr. Stuarts (N°31) of / 27. April 1771 / (6)

A Talk from Ouccannastotah to John Stuart Esqr.

Yoquch February 12th 1771 –

Beloved Father

Two days ago I was informed that there pre-
vails a talk among our Traders and their people that
we were joining the Norths to go to War against the
White People, and upon that strength several pack
horse men went down from the country and I suppose
will alarm the Settlement; it is true there came a good
many Norths here to Strengthen the friendship between
us and them, and we are very much beholden to both
our beloved Fathers, who had assisted us in making
peace between us and them; You know, when I saw
you last fall, we made every thing streight, and part-
ed one from another well contended, if it should hap-
pen that any bad talks about us should be raised,
dont believe them, there is no truth in them. –

Beloved Father, there is you and General
Johnson who made peace for us, between us and
the Norths, the Norths came here, to go to War against
the Chactaws. I wanted to stop them, but they told
me that their Father, General Johnson gave them
liberty to go against the Chactaws; I want very
much to know if you are as well agreed that the
Norths should go to War against Chactaws, or if it
is only General Johnson? I love the Chactaws as well

as I do the white people, if you dont know any thing about it, let me know, and ask General Johnson if he gave them Liberty.—

The Norths came in my Town, with the hatchet in their hand and said their Father General Johnson put it in their hands to make use of it, against the Chactaws, therefore I could not take it out of their hands, as their Father put it himself into their hands in the same time that General Johnson should have told them to get powder here of the white people, but I told them that the White People have no powder at present; In the Spring I shall hear from you, when you have an-swer from General Johnson. I hold You with both my hands.

Beloved Father

Ouconnastotah.

Toquch February 12. 1771—

[Endorsed] A Talk from Ouconastotah Head Warrior/ of the Cherokee Nation /12 February 1771./ In Mr Stuarts (N° 31) of / 27. April 1771./ (6)

A Talk delivered by Alexander Cameron Esqr at Toquch [In ink]

February 28. 1771 —.

Friends and Brethren

I have delivered to you a talk from the Great Warrior of New York, as also your Fathers at Charlestown; and now I shall speak to you myself, I am extremely glad to have the pleasure of meeting you at my house at Toquch, and smoaking the pipe of friendship as we have always done together, I return you my kind thanks for the wise and seasonable talk which you sent me to Keowee, to be forwarded to your Father; I likewise applaud your prudent conduct in prevailing upon the Nottawagas to return home without Striking the Southern Tribes; which they seemed so eager for. — As to the Apprehensions of the Traders I am positive they were without foun-dation, being well convinced of your affection and fidelity to his Majesty and all his Subjects. — But on the other hand it gives me no less concern to be inform-ed that you have given away a large body of Land to the Traders, without previously consulting your Father or myself, who am always near and amongst you, have you already forgot the Solemn promise you made to your Father only three Moons ago! of not transacting any business of moment without his advice; and particularly in Setting your hands to paper, when no person is present who has your Interest at

heart, and yourselves ignorant of what may be offered you to Sign: Witness the Affair of Parris who has (as yourselves confessed at the late congress) imposed upon you grossly, and induced you to Sign him and His titles to a large tract of Land, under pretence of a letter to the Governor of Virginia for Traders to come amongst You. – It was my duty to prevent any under-hand dealings of private persons with you, being solely appointed by your Father in his absence to superintend your Affairs Itherefore sent a Letter by Kinatietah to caution you against Signing any paper which might be offered to you by Parris, but you were deaf to my talk; I was then at Keowee, but some urgent business with the Creeks called me to Augusta, otherwise I could have been with you at that time: You may depend upon it, your imprudent behaviour will give offence to the great King, who has been graciously pleased to appoint you a Father to protect and support your Interests; whose advice, nevertheless you don't always adhere to, and oft-times act contrary to the promises you make him – besides what you have now done is contrary to His Majesty's Talk, which was read and explained to you by his most gracious proclamation of the year 1763. at the great and general congress at Augusta. –

After all I have said, I must own, that I think

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by this last Step of yours, in ceding to your Traders Land, your intention was good and honest, but if you continue to give it away, as you have done of late, you will shortly be dispossessd of all you have; and your posterity will [2 illegible] have just reason to blame you.— The Shawnese, Delawares, Mingos and Nontoyahs wea who have lately held conferences with you, are a restless and dangerous people, and no doubt will endeavour to involve you in difficulties and broils, from which you will not be able easily to extricate yourselves: I hope therefore that you will not listen to any proposals, or overtures they have, or shall hereafter make you without acquainting me

Delivered at Toquah to the Overhill there: chiefs and beloved men wea. on the 28th February 1771—

(signed) By

Alexr Cameron

Endorsed A Talk delivered to the/ Indians by Alex.[illegible] ander/ Cameron Esqr. dated at/ Toquah 28 February 1771/ In Mr Stuart's (N°31) of/ 27. April 1771./ (7)

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[p. 000]

At a Convention of the Overhill Cherokee Chiefs, and Beloved Men &c.a. at Toquch on 3d March 1771.~

The Great Warrior Speaks

Brother Scotchie I speak to you in presence of this Assembly of Warriors and Young Men, with the pure voice of truth: what I am going to say: I desire that the Great Warrior at New York, Our Father in Charlestown: General Johnson, the People near the Salt Water, and our Brothers at Keowee may clearly hear.

If News came to them from Sciola that we intended to lift the hatchet, it is false, for my Sole intention is to promote peace: And if the Northern Indians have told their Father, that I agreed to enter into any League with them against the South-ern Tribes, they made that lye without any foun-dation for it on my part. General Johnson ought to reprimand them for it; We never impose on our Father with lyes. The Northwards are continually bring-ing the War Ax into my peaceable Town of Chote, and 'tis with great difficulty I wrest it out of their hands; they are daily soliciting me to strike the South-wards, altho' I have repeatedly told them, that they are my Brothers, that I will not give them up. and that they might as well strike me as my friends: if what they say be true, that their Father put the

Hatchet into their hands, and directed them to apply to my Traders for Ammunition, to carry on a War against our Allies, 'tis very contradictory to our Talks at New York of a General peace amongst us..

I soon expect an answer to my amicable proposals to the Westerns: if they are for peace I shall be glad: but if for War, I hope General Johnson, and our Father will furnish our Northward Freinds & us, with Ammunition to oblige them to the former.

Those Northwards who lastly arrived here gave nothing but bad talks of War, and I am left in the dark about what they are doing towards a peace. Let my Father know, that as soon as I can get intelligence, he may depend upon it I shall hide nothing from him, that he may rely on my sincerity; and that I hope he will not give credit to every report, which is said to our disadvantage, untill a Messenger be sent to him from me; some mistake of the Traders occasioned the late panic among them: Fear carried those lyes with some addition to the lower Towns, and from thence to the Frontiers, no doubt with great exaggeration: If any of my young fellows should offer any harm to the English, or I could learn that any plot was carrying on against them, by others, I should be one of the first to inform them of it, and to give them my protection and assistance

a String of Wampum —

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[p. 1a.]

/Oostaneka, alias Judd's Friend Speaks.

Brother Scolichie I am glad to meet you here: I thank the Great Man above, who has brought you and us, as well as our Traders, whom I love, together; I stand up to speak in vindication of what you objected against in your talk to us three days ago, concerning our granting Lands to the Traders. The Great man above made Lands over the great Water, and Lands on this side: he gave the former to the White people, and the latter to us to possess; I therefore look upon them to be mine, and that I have liberty to dispose of my property as I please. It was with the unanimous consent of our Warriors and young people that we parted with our land to pay our debts, which burthen we think it a great happiness to be eased of; I pitied our Traders, who were greatly involved with their Merchants on our Account, and it was not in our power to pay them otherways, for being engaged in Wars for many years past, we had little time to hunt. I therefore intreat our Father, to use his best endeavours with the great King to induce him to confirm to our Traders the Grant we made them —

You said we had acted in this affair contrary to the Great King's talk read to us at Augusta, at the great and general congress, I remember that talk, and I remember that part of its

contents was, that we should give some of our Lands to our Brethren the English, We did so and made their boundary very high; Another part of it I likewise recollect, prohibiting your Hunters from killing our Game; but they are deaf to the Kings Orders; I wish he would make that part of his talk stronger, and oblige your young men to hear it. I expect my Father the King, will be informed of what I have said—

The Prince speaks

I hope the White-men who carried these lyes down the Country and alarmed their Brethren, may through my mediation be excused from any punishment, but let them be cautious how they do so in future, for this is the last time I shall make intercession for such people as raise false alarms, to the great disadvantage and distress of your frontier inhabitants, who commonly on Such occasions quit their plantations and fly. —

The Great Warrior Speaks

Brother Scotchie I desire you to carry what I am going to say to Tiftoe, in answer to the talk which you brought from him to us: I was wrong in the People of the lower Towns to give credit to the reports of Some white men, 'till a Messenger arrived from me. If I had a mind to kill the Traders; I could easily do it, without leaving one, to carry them any intelligence of the

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matter. I have swift young Men enough, and shall always give timely notice of every thing that is neces-sary for my Brothers, the lower Towns people to know. I love the White people as much as they can, and shall not suffer them to be hurt; Tell Tyloe that I still sit in the Stool of peace, whereon I shall lay his String of Beads

A String of Wampum

The Corn Tassel Speaks [p. 107]

As a boundary line is shortly to be marked out, between us and the Virginians, I shall now say nothing of their former encroachments, but when that work is finished, I hope none of them will pass the bounds either to hunt or to plant.—

Delivered to me on the Day and Year before mentioned

Alexr Cameron Dept Superintendant

Endorsed A Talk from The/ Headmen & Warriors/ of the Cherokee Nation/ delivered at a General/ Meeting of said Indians/ at Toquah 3 March 1771/ In Mr. Stuarts (No. 31) of/ 27th April 1771./ (8) [illegible]

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C.O.5:72

[1097]

Chote Cherokee Nation
Upper Hills

Know all Men by these Presents that we Sachems & Warriours were assembled at our beloved Town Chote, & there we Considered the State of our Debts Justly due to our Traders. & out of Consideration of their forwarthness, to supply us with our Necessary goods. We therefore out of gratitude as we ware not able to pay them off at once. & the deers growing Scarcer every year considering the danger of our Enemies who are Surrounding us every where; We have therefore unanimosly agreed with the consent of our young Men, to give our Traders a tract of Land to be enabled to Support us farther with our Necessarys.

Therefore We Sachems & Warriours do deliver to yow Traders residing amongst us, Since the last Peace in the Whole Cherokee Nation, a certain tract of Land upon broad River Georgia Side, beginning at the Mouth of the Kayugas, extending five Mesures up Savannah River (passing the pipe Stones till it Strikes the Boundary line of South Carolina line) & running five messures extending towarth the Oconis, viz five Mesures long & five Mesures broad, (or sixty miles Square) which Said Land, We, our Heirs & Executors, do & will Warrant & Defend for ever against any Clain that may here or

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after be made, & that you Graders Shall posess the said Land, with all the Creeks, Rivers & Mines, or any Person or Persons you Should think proper to deliver it to. Witness our hands & Seals. Given in Chote Feb.y the twenty Second in the Eleventh year of the Reign of our General Father Lord George the III by the Grace of God, of great Britain France & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c. & in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred & Seventy one

Oconas Cato
Willana Owaw
Judds Friend & or Ostonego
Villa Rossnota
Hena Tilia
Hyentty Turkey
Scaki Muskrat
Ugy Youlgy

Witness
Jn.o Godfrey Riegger
Jn.o Walker.
Richard Field

[Endorsed] Endorsed Copy of a Grant of Land / from the Cherokees, to their / Graders. - / In Mr. Stuarts (N.o 31) of / 27th. April 1771. / (9) / dr

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[illegible]

N°32/ Charles Town 27th April 1771

Private.

My Lord

My State of Health is so impaired, by the repeated Attacks of a general Gout, that I am reduced to the Necessity of begging your Lordship's Intercession with His Majesty for his gracious permission & leave to me to be absent from my Duty for some months; that I may go to England with a View to obtain some relief, as I am at present entirely Cripple and Deprived of the use of my Limbs. Nothing but the State I am reduced to could have induced me to give your Lordship this Trouble; If you will be pleased to grant my request, I shall leave the affairs of my Department in such a Situation as to Suffer as Little as possible by my Absence and Esteem myself under the Greatest Obligation I have the Honor of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

most obedient and

most humble Servant

John Stuart

To the Right Honble

The Earl of Hillsborough &c.a &c.a

[illegible]

Endorsed Charles Town, So Carolina, 27th April 1771, Mr. Stuart, (N°32). Private, Rx 21st June, D 21. Entd

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[B 449]

N° 33) Pensacola 23d September 1771

I had the Honor of writing to your Lordship from Charles Town 27th of April N° 31 & 32. On the 4th of May I sailed for Jamaica in His Majesty's Ship the Barrisport, and having procured a passage from thence to this place in a small Trading Vessell, I arrived here the 29th July.

I have received a Letter from Augusta in Georgia advising of the further proceedings of the Cherokees respecting the Cession of Land to their Traders by way of payment of all their Debts. Extract of which with its inclosures I have the Honour of laying before your Lordship.

I begg leave to Observe to your Lordship that this whole Transaction was conducted by the Traders and Merch.ts without any Application to me as Superintendant, and without my Interposition Approbation or Advice: I therefore humbly submit to your Lordship, the bad Consequences which may be apprehended from suffering a Negotiation for Lands, carried on independent of His Majesty's Authority to take place

1st All the precautions of Government for preventing abuses, and encroachments on Indian Lands, by fraudulent private purchases will be rendered Abortive.

2d The Superintendants Office will thereby be rendered Contemptible, and he never can be expected to succeed in any future Negotiation

3d The Merchants and other persons concerned in the Indian Trade will hereafter consider it as their right to call the Indians togither and treat with them upon every Occasion, by which they will at all times have it in their power to counteract the [illegible] Measures of Govern-ment whenever they may happen to clash with their particular views and Interest, to the total subversion of all Order and Regularity. I therefore humbly hope for your Lordships support, in the Exercise of that Authority with which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to invest me: and if His Majesty shall be pleased to allow of a Cession of Land from the Chero-kees in Georgia, for payment of their Debts, that the Negotiation may be conducted by the Superintendant, on His Majestys behalf, to be disposed of for the Benefit of the Traders to whom said Indians are indebted, in such manner as His Majesty shall be pleased to direct

It becomes my Duty to represent to your Lord-ship, that no Law has been passed in any province, except West Florida, for Confirming the Boundaries as agreed upon by Treaties, and rendering it penal for any person to purchase or accept of Land from the Indians on the first Instance, beyond said Boundaries agreable to His Majesty's Proclamation of 7th October 1763, the Report of the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners of Trade and His Majestys Orders thereupon contained in your

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Lordship's Letter of 15 April 1768. Such Laws are much wanted, and would have prevented the Irregularity now complained of, as well as many of the same Nature, of which I have already had the Honor to Advise Your Lordship

This Cession of Land by the Cherokees has given great Umbrage to the Creeks, as they claim the Lands which are Ceded, and seem determined not to give up their right to them. The Lands in question are situated on the South side of Savannah River and Joining the Lands lately Ceded to His Majesty by the Creeks in Georgia.

The Creek Indians do not distinguish this irregular proceeding of the Traders from an Act of Government and their Jealousy and discontent are great-
[illegible]
-ly encreased by it.

The principal Cherokee Chiefs by having been prevailed upon by the Traders to Mark & run out their Land were diverted from Accompanying Mr Cameron on the important Service of marking the Virginian Boun-dary Line, so that he was obliged to proceed upon said Bussiness attended by a few of the Lower Town Indians

I have the Honor of being with the greatest Respect

My Lord/ Your Lordship's

most obedient and/ most humble Servant

John Stuart

To the Right Honble

The Earl of Hillsborough principal Secretary of State &c &c

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[p 6th] Endorsed Pensacola 23d Sept.r 1771. / Mr. Stuart. /(N: 33)/
Rx 23d December / D 28 / (3 Incloseures) / Entd

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[June 3–11, 1771]

[p.69]

Extracts from Mr. Edward Heating's Letters to Andrew Mc Lean Merchant at Augusta, from Fort Charlotte 11 June 1771.—

Since writing the inclosed all the Indians are got down to this place with whom I have a great deal of Trouble. Yesterday & to day all the Ninety Six Traders came here, but none of the Merchants. The In.dians are very Anxious of seeing some of the Gentle.men from Augusta tho I have told them, that there is nobody there but yoursely that has any thing to do with this Affair, & that Mr. Jackson is at Savannah and cannot get home for the High Waters

3rd June.— I was with Mr. Waters on Saturday and Intended this morning to have Sett out for Ninety Six, but while I was there at Mr. Winters) Mr. Walker, James Mc Cormack &c. with Juds Friend Old Willan.nawaw, & about forty Attendants arrived in the Forks of Broad River; As it is very inconvenient for Mr. Waters to provide for the people I have taken upon me to promise to do it & they will be down with me as Soon as they can Cross Broad River. Tho' I assure you I shall be put to a great deal of trouble to get necessarys for them but will do the best I can, this Puts it out of my Power to go to Ninety Six which please to acquaint Mr. Gordon with in case he should

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not be gone from Augusta, besides both Mr Savage & Mr Gowdey will be here in a Day or two. The Indians are determined to Run the Lines at all Events & Say they will Support their Claim, indeed they are Offend .ed to be Told that the Creeks have any Right to it at all but says it is all the White peoples Talk, and seem surprised that they meet with so much Opposition in the disposal of this Land. to what they ever yet had in any other, they say that they have Lately given away a great deal of Land & found that as Soon as they Consented it was all over & they heard no more Talk about it, and that if the Creeks do claim it, let them come and dispute it with them on the Spot, for they are all acquainted with what they are about to do, that it is no Secret or Private Matter & that their Reason for Bringing so many of their People is to Confirm it the Better & so inform their own people throughout the Whole / with the [illegible] Boundary & what they have done in order to prevent disputes hereafter, now in this Case I leave you to Judge what is best to be done, run the Line they must. the Judge sent Jamie Brannam of with a Talk from Little Chole and to acquaint Mr Waters & myself that he was on his way down. I have sent for the Talk & if it comes in Time will Inclose it it is at Mr Waters's. I suppose Mr Jackson is not as yet

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got up when He does shall be glad to Hear what is likely to be done below. James Mc Cormack was telling me that the Indians really expected some presents after the Line was run, but as soon as the Great Warrior arrives I will get him Jud's Friend & Willannawaw together with two or three of the Traders and give them a Lecture on that Head, Mr. Waters as well as myself is of Opinion that it is not necessary to have a formal Survey of the Land as yet but only get a Man to take the distance & let the Traders & Indians be the Acting Parties. I have nothing more to Say just now on this Score, should anything Happen worth notice I will take the first Opportunity to acquaint you therewith.

Monday 10th — Yesterday afternoon Mr. Walker's Lad got up with the Seasonable supply of Four kegs of Rum. This instant the people set off to begin to mark the Line, there is 18 in all gone I mean Indians & white people the Remainder are to Stay here untill they Return and I am to find them in Provisions except the Great Warrior & Jud's Friend who are resolved to go to Augusta: The Traders have promised them Some presents & the Gentlemen at Ninety Six have agreed to it they left this Place early yesterday morning. The Indians have not deviated in the Least from their first promise & have behaved extreamly well in the

Whole. The Surmise of their intending to Cut us short in the Quantity of Land arose from some private Talks in the Camps of some of the Young fellows. I will as Soon as the Hurry is over send you Copies of a Talk they gave us the other day The Traders & the Ninety Six Gentlemen have applied to me to provide the Presents for the Indians in order to prevent them from going [illegible] to Augusta. it has been thought best for if they / go down it will be very Expensive, I will do all I can to prevent them, they have been promised a Hogshead of Rum & other Articles to the Amount of £30. Stg. I will send down a List of them & must apply to you for them

12th. I wrote you last night to which please be Referred this will be delivered you by Mr. Penn who goes down with Juds Friend & two or three others, they have pitched on him to go with them & he cannot well get off I suppose you will be troubled with them for they intend going to your House, it was out of my Power to prevent there from going down, they have had all the Talk to the Contrary that I could give them but to no purpose, my whole Time is taken up with those people. I cannot get any of my Private Bussiness done for them. Pray send these away as soon as you can that go to Augusta.

Wednesday 11th. Nothing extraordinary has happened Since I wrote you last, We have not heard from the

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Party that is out running the Line but Imagine every thing is right as Mr. Walker promised in case any Misunderstanding should arise to send me word immediatily the others are here & are very quiet but I assure you very Expensive the Quantity of provision they destroy is amazing. It happens to be very unlucky time for me to provide for them the Late flood has carried away & broke all the Mills in the Country so that I am obliged to keep two Negroes constantly at a Hand Mill Grinding Flour for them, I will do all that Lies in my Power to put them off with as Little as possible, for were they to get every thing they ask for, it would never do, before this Job is over it will Run up to a Considerable Sum of money I wish £200 may Excuse us, I could wish it had fallen into Some other Hands to have Supplied them or that there was Somebody Constantly with me to see how things went on, for fear of some Reflection as there are a good many People Concerned some of them may be dissatisfied. I Inclose you a List of goods which the Traders have agreed to give the Indians & have already told them of it, they have applied to me to get them & have them ready against they finish the Line. The Ninety Six Gentlemen &c agreed to pay their proportion of the Expences & as far as £30 Sterling in presents but

[illegible] the/presents will be more. I will be obliged to you first to Let my own Order be Compleated & then to see if you can furnish me with the things inlended as presents; the Sooner they are got & the Indians sent away the Better they are Eternally wanting Some thing or other & it would not do to disoblige them at this Time You will no Doubt think this a very Surprising affair to be obliged to give these people presents at this time, and upon an Uncertainty but it really is the Case. the Traders have been as Moderate in their Order as they could, they have only sent for a Shirt apiece for the Young fellows, and as there are Several of Note amongst them that have behaved well on the Occasion they inlend giving them a good one Extra there are 44 Men & Lads & 2 Women. Mr Walker did all that Lay in His Power to keep them from coming down & wanted them to Return from Little Chote but to no purpose he had some Words with them upon the Subject & three or four did Return, he only wanted the Great Warrior Juds Friend & the Prince of Chota to come down, but they said if any of their People were Sent back they would go back too, they say that they have brought down these with them to be Evi-dences to any thing they do. There is one thing that I think is necessary to take Notice of to Mr Jack-son when you write him (as I apprehend he is Still

in Savannah) which is as the Indians are down &
the Governor will certainly hear of what they are
about it may displease Him, and he may say Some-
-thing of it to Mr. Jackson, the Indians do not this
Contrary to the Governors desire intentionally, but as
they were down before they got his Letter they say
they Hope he will not be disobliged at their going
Round & Showing the Traders the Land they pro-
-mised them & that they cannot apprehend it can
be attended with any Bad Consequences they do
not mean or Expect to accomplish their design
without His Assistance, and Hopes he will put the
most favourable Construction upon it, they would
not by any means give him Offence, but that any
necessary Survey the Governor may want hereafter
may be done by His own people & if he wants one
of the Indians to be present he will come on the
Slightest Notice you will see by this Last Talk how
eager they are with respect to the Creeks & that they
are not Trifling with us. —

Endorsed Extracts from Edward Heatings/Correspon-
-dence with Andrew/Mc Lean Relative to the Cherokee
Lands 1771/ In Mr Stuarts (No 38) of 23d Sept. 1771.

[Illegible]

At a Meeting of a party of Cherokee Indians, chiefly Headmen and Rulers of their Nation, and most of the Cherokee Traders near Fort Charlotte the 8 June 1771. —

Juds Friend stood up holding a Belt of Beads in his Hand & said, I am going to speak to you remember what I say, mind this Talk and dont Let it be lost.

We had a Meeting in Chotè our beloved Town I am still of the same mind & so are we all. The Great Man above made all the Lands, I have been with the great King, he told me our Land was like his, the one was his, & the other was ours he told me that white & Red people should live like Brothers, and all his Talks are good, he said the Land he lived upon was his own, & he could do what he pleased with it, that there should be a Line drawn to seperate our Lands and we might do as we pleased with ours. I allow what is doing to be right what I Hold in my Hand is a Sure token of it; what we give is given freely; Let your people Settle upon the Land we give you & raise their Children. I spoke to my people at Chotè & here they are hearing me again: The first Talk came from the Traders & we liked it, what we do is for ever to Stand & never to be Contradicted, we came

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here for nothing else but to Talk of this Land & to Show it to you, it will last for ever, it is true the Goods we had of you are wore out, but we could not do without them & we have no other Way to Pay for them; what was propos-ed we agreed to and will do any thing to make it good, the Land is ours & not the Creeks, they know it well, the Salk I give is good & all my people like it, and I Hope all my other Brothers do. The Great King must hear it & hope he will approve of it, I am clear in what I say as the Sun in a Bright Sky when you look up at him I Hold this Belt in my Hand as a Token, that we give the Land as already agreed on & Hope there will be no more Talk about it I will make a path upon it that is never to be Removed, we have already told you
[illegible]
when it is to/Run, and it shall be so, it is for the Pay-ment of our Debts and you shall have it, we acknowledge our Debts to be just, & they must be paid, and we begg the great King, who we own to be all our Fathers to Con-firm this focus, it is Honest & fair & freely Consented to, by all our People, and we Hope the Great King will not object to it when he hears our Reason for it, we must all live like Brothers and love one another this was my Fathers Talk to me & I shall not forget it, he told me he would send his people to our Country with Cloaths, and Ammunition for us & they came & now we want to pay them for them.

He delivered the Belt & Ended —

The Great Warrior stood up Holding in his Hand a Belt of white Whampum, and said:

I am come here; the Great Man above was pleased that it should be so; I live in our Beloved Town Chote, and I am come to hear & See every thing that passes: the Talk that is past is Right & good, and is the Talk of all our people I like it very well; the Great King & our Fathers every where must hear it I am the Head Warrior of all my Nation. I speak for them all, I listened to all their Talks about the Land they all agreed to give it for their Debts & they are all Straight. If there is any Misunderstanding between us & the Creeks about the Land, it shall be Settled amongst ourselves, that is Left to me & I will Settle it, we are here mixed like Brothers, I say in the Presence of you all that this Talk shall go to the Creek Nation and my Talk is always heard, there the Land is given, now given to you & you Shall have it. In our Town there is a White Seat and from it all our Talks on this Matter came and they are the same here as they were there, I have already appointed One of my People to go to the Creeks with a Talk - I will send him off from our First Town that we come to on our Way Home, it will not be Long before he Returns, this we do on purpose to Satisfy you, for there is no Doubts can

arise after that, the White People shall not be Hurt in
Settling upon the Land nor need be Afraid, every thing
[p 113] /will be made Straight. We Hope the great King will
like what we are doing, and beg he will hear our Talk,
and assist us in this Affair as it is the Earnest desire
of us all./ he delivered the Belt said he had Spoke & Sat down.

After a short pause Judi's Friend stood up & spoke
as follows.

All the Talks to day Confirm the former talks
and are the Same, when I was in England the Great King
told me not to forget his Talk; and he would not forget
mine, he said to me Hold it fast it is never to be Broken,
and he told me if any thing went Wrong to go to Eng-
land again & acquaint him of it. I have the great
King George's Talk in this Strong Box, a Tin Case that
Holds it roll'd up in my Hand I show it to you all &
will never Let it go, you See how well I take Care of it.
You white Men that were at Chote and are now present
you hear that every thing is the same here as it was
then. If you have any thing to say Speak now, you See
that we want to do every thing that is right as we before
told you, and we Hope every thing will go on Right with
you, I have no more to Say.

[p 114] Endorsed Copy of the Talks of the / Cherokee Indians
at a Meetg / with the Traders on 8th / June 1771.— / In Mr
Stewart's (No 33) of / the 23d Sept. 1771—

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[Enclosure]

Abstract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Mc Lean Merchant in Augusta, dated 21st. June 1771

A few days after you sailed Messrs. Gordon Mc Queen & myself left Charlestown for this Place, & on our Arrival here, we were told that the Cherokee Indians were up at Broad River, I immediately wrote Mr. Keating in the most pressing manner to endeavor by all means to dissuade the Indians from Running the Line, that it was dissagreable to you & to tell them so, & a day after a Talk arrived here from Governor Wright in which he told the Indians not to offer to Run the Line, but all to no purpose, they would do it, & beg Leave to Refer you to the inclosed Papers for further Particulars with respect to this Matter, Mr. Gordon was present at the Meeting at Broad River, I declined going & he & Mr. Keating took down the Inclosed Talk;

About Ten days ago Juds Friend & some of His Attendants make their appearance here, he insisted that I should call the Gentlemen of the Place together, I did so Messrs. Barnard, Mc Kay, Williams & Rae attended, I took no Copy of what he said but it was very similar to the inclosed, with this difference only that he desired the Creek People who he said were very numerous all round him, to tell their Indians when they went to the Nation, what he said, & further added,

"/ We, the Northwards, the Chactaws, the Chickesaws & Catawbas are firm Friends, ask your Indians what they think of this"/ about this time half Breed Abram & some of the Creeks made their Appearance, & demanded to know what had been said, Juds Friend replied that the Creek Traders were present & might tell them what had been said & it was accordingly done, Abraham then asked how this Land came to be theirs that he was an Old Man & never before heard this, tell him from me Says Juds Friend that I think I am as old as he is in every respect, and that the Land is ours & we will make our Claim good, when this was Interpreted to Abraham he wanted to Mollify what he advanced before & only observed, that all he wanted was to hear what was said which he would Report to his Nation on his Return, the other desired them to do so [illegible] & that he & the /Great Warrior would send a Beloved Man with their Talk to the Creek Nation from the first Town they should call at on their Return, The Man Killer of Little Chote said that the Creeks were very deaf, & that their Ears were very narrow, that the Day was not far off when they would be opened, & that they were all Rogues; to this the Creeks made no Answer. At first they seemed greatly displeased with each other & had it come to Blows I believe we would have followed their Example, when it was over Juds

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Friend took me by the Hand & said he was glad to see me and a few more of his own white people about him.. I was much pleased with him throughout the Whole. I declare I was not acquainted with what he was going to say, they parted at last good Friends. The Creeks all to a Man that were here say that Rather than Let the Cherokees give away the Land that they will do it themselves; I forgot to mention that the Cherokees declare they have Belts that will make their Claim good to a place called the Rocky Mountains which is Thirty Miles beyond the Okonies, Three Belts were given them at the Conclusion of the Last peace with the Creeks & they will produce them at any Time I assure you that when I had the pleasure of seeing you in town I mention all that I knew & could depend on with Respect to the Land & this Letter & these Papers contain all that has Come to my Knowledge yet of it, & I will continue to give you Information according to my Promise to You.

Endorsed Abstract of a Letter / from Mr. Andrew Mc Lean / Merch.t of Augusta to / John Stuart Esq.r / 21 June 1771 / On Mr. Stewart's (N.o 33) of / 23.d Sept.r 1771.

C.O. 5:72

[Draft]

(No. 22.) Whitehall, 3d July 1771.

Mr Stuart

Sir,

I have received & laid before The King your Dispatch of the 27th of April No. 31.

The Advices contained in Mr Cameron's Letters are in many respects interesting & important, but I cannot, after the closest Attention, find in them any thing to alter the Opinion I have already expressed to you of the Improbability, for the present at least, of a general Indian War.

I am very much inclined to agree with you that the present Conjuncture is not favorable to an Extension of the Limits of West Florida, but I observe from Governor Chester's Correspondence that he thinks such a Measure would on many accounts be expedient, and therefore I shall wait the Result of your Conference together upon this Subject before I take the King's Pleasure for any positive Instruction upon so important a Question. I think it fit however to observe to you that there is one Matter which I trust will have been an Object of your immediate Attention on your Arrival in West Florida, which is the [Draft] ascertaining, with precision, the Courses of the Boundary Lines already agreed upon with the

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Indians, the Evidence of which is so very defec-
-tive as to have occasioned great Embarrassment
to Governor Chester in some late Transactions with
them; & I cannot avoid upon this Occasion again
reminding you of the great Utility that would
attend the having the Course of the Lines agreed
upon with the Chactaws, Creeks & Cherokees through-
-out the whole of your District accurately delineat-
-ed upon some correct Map of America, one Copy
of which should be transmitted to me to be laid
before The King, and one Copy lodged in a proper
Office of Record in each of the Colonies through
which the Lines pass.

The want of a proper Regulation for
the Indian Commerce has long been the sub-
-ject of very just Complaint and the source of
Disorders that cannot fail to have the most
fatal Consequences; but as The King has thought
fit, upon the ground of the Representations of
the several Colonies that they were themselves the
best Judges of what those Regulations should
be, to leave this Matter entirely to them, & to lay
aside/a Plan which the Board of Trade had [illegible]
with unwearied attention prepared for that
purpose, it is an Evil that now admits of no
other Remedy but that of the several Colonies

interested passing similar Laws in each Colony for that purpose. And if the plan of such a Law was framed by you & communicated to the Gover-nors of each Colony separately, it might have the Consequence to facilitate so desirable an Object.

With regard to the Cession of Land pro-posed to be made to the Traders by the Indians in payment of Debts, it is a Transaction that ought to be discouraged as much as possible: it will therefore be your Duty to represent to those Traders who inadvertently grasped at any Pro-posals of this nature made to them by the Indians, that His Majesty does entirely disapprove such Proceedings, & in case they shall persist therein, you will not fail to give me the earliest notice of it in order that the necessary Steps may be taken to put a Stop to such dangerous and unwarrantable Practices.

In the mean time I rely on your Atten-tion that nothing of this sort is countenanced or carried on by your Officers from any interested views of their own, which I mention to you in caution as I observe that there has been some Sus-picion of this sort with regard to Mr Cameron.

I am &c

Hillsborough

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[Entry]

(N°. 23.) Whitehall, 3d. July 1771.

Mr. Stuart.

Sir

I have not failed to lay before the King your separate Letter of the 27th. of April, desiring His Majesty's Permission to come to England for some Months for the Recovery of your Health

I am very much concerned that the State of your Health should have been such as to have induced a Request that His Majesty does not think fit, in the present critical & interesting Situation of Indian Affairs to comply with; but His Majesty is graciously pleased to permit you, after you have finished your Business in West Florida, to go to New York or any other of the Northern Colonies and to stay for such time as shall be necessary for your Recovery.

I am &c.

Hillsborough

[p. 490]

Endorsed Drat. to / Mr. Stuart. / Whitehall, 3d. July 1771. / (N°. 23.) / End.

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[Page 1]

(N°. 9) Whitehall July 3d 1771.

Mr. De Brahm.

Sir,

It having been represented to the King, that there have been great Abuse & Neglect in the execution, as well of your Office of Surveyor General of the Southern District of America, as of That of Surveyor of Lands for the Province of East Florida; It is His Majesty's Pleasure that you do forthwith come to England, in order to answer to such Complaints as have been preferred against you: and it is His Majesty's further pleasure that, in the mean time, Mr. Mulcaster do continue to act as provincial Surveyor of East Florida, enjoying the full Salary & Emoluments of that Office.

I am &c.

Hillsborough

[Page 2]

Endorsed Draft to Mr. De Brahm. / Whitehall July 3d. 1771. / (N°. 9) / Er.D.

[illegible]

[p. 369]

N°. 16 Charlestown March 15 1771

My Lord

The Sixth of January this Year with my Numb.ber 15 I have humbly transmitted to Your Lordships the General Map of the Northren part of East Florida con.taining 2560000 acres neet Land, at the same time, I humbly promissed to lay before your Lordships the produce of my Last Expedition, as soon my Tender re.turns, which I had left to accomplish the Survey of the Shallow Sea between the Martier Eslands & the main after I had finishd the Survey of Hawkes Channel running between the Martier Islands & Martier Riffes, this Channel extends Seventy minuts in Latitude & one hundred minuts in Longitude; also of the three passages leading out of Said Channel through the Martier Islands into Richmond Bay, Likewise the Seven In & outletts, which are communications for Vessels distressed in the Florida Stream to run Through the Martier Riffs & Shoals into Hawke's Channel, which afford Save anchoring against any wind whatsoever. I discovered from the present Situation & Condition of that Promontory its antient Figur & Plan, find by the marl (: Soil of the Soundings:); by the Trace of the Antient Shape existing; by the Dayly incroachement of the Florida Stream; by the Vast number of trees washd up with their roots & remaining on the Shallow Sea between the Main &,

as also along the South Shores of the Islands, that what is
[p 330] now called the Martier Riffes & Shoals to have been/originally an Isthmus toren into parcels the Same as the Islands who Seem to be remnants of an other Isthmus, both formed by the Florida Stream & two Rivers, viz^t the North River Issuing from what I now call Grants Lake & the South River now called Hawke Channel proceeding from Sandwich Gulf as I have represented in the inclosed Sketch. I had the misfortune of having my great Vessel cast away in the great Gale January 30 this Year; by the Carrying of my Tender I Suspected the Same accidence had attended her also, & indeed the Lee of Cape Sable protected her that time Else I Should not have ben aible to inform Your Lordship of her arival the Sixth of march; finding by her return a work of time to elaborate amide a crowd of interruptions proceeding besides others from the management of those in my office employ. besides, that the want of Such paper I need for these Draughts is become a Disapointment caused by the American Resolution to the great Disadvantage to the middle & meanest Set of inhabitants; but that mean while Your Lordship may have a Specimen of my last expedition, I beg leave to inclose also a Hydrographical Map of my owne Survey laid down by the Same Scale as the portable General Map I had the honor to send with

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C.O.5:72

my Ms. 10 last Year. I humbly beg Leave to recomend my Self to Your Lordships protection & am most re-spectfully

Your Lordships

most obet & most humble Servt

W G de Brahm

To the Earl of Hillsborough

[fn 206]

Endorsed Charles Town So Carolina / March 15th 1771 / Mr De Brahm / (Mo 16) / Rx 15 May / D 16 / Entd

[Recd]

N°. 17. Charlestown S° Carolina May 6th 1771

My Lord

My anxietys dayly increase for want of know-
-ing, wheter my Several raports & plans transmitted
Since my N°. 9 dated march 15 1770 did come to Your
Lordships hands, in Some of which I have humbly
represented the heavy wights I bear in lieu of in-
-couragements necessary for carrying on so expen-
-sive a Survey of unknown parts, conscious to have
Signalized my utmost capacity in my Sovereigns
Service to Such a Degree, that no Servant could have
more intirely Devoted him Self to his Masters busi-
-ness, than I have both in the execution of my pro-
-vincial office & more So in the General Survey of
the South Distrikt, of which no former Survey of
any kind came to my perusal, therefore obligd
with great expence to find out the Land & Naviga-
-tion first by recogniting, than Disposed the Different
costly Surveys, which I carryed on partly by water
& partly by Land, & am thus far advanced in my Dis-
-coverys, that I have actualy the materials in hand
of my owne Survey to lay down contiguous Eightly
three thousand Eight hundred & Sixty Six Square
miles, four thousand & Two hundred of which are
transmitted in the Map N°. 15. the Subsidies till now
allowed amount to fifftiy Seven hundred & five pound

Seventeen Shilling Sterling, from which deducting differ-
[illegible]
-ent comissions & Discount to the amount/of nine hun-
-dred & Thirty Six pound Sterling, remains only fourty
Seven hundred & Sixty nine pound Sterling clear. I can
without inlarging upon the Subject say 'tis impossible
I could with Thirteen penny & a half Sterling admeasure
a Square mile, find hands, horses, boats, Vessels, furniture,
mathematical instruments, provisions &c: nor do I intend
to Deminish a comon land Surveyors Labor, who is under
no obligation to make observations of Tides, Latitudes,
longitudes, variation of the Compas, Soundings of the
Sea & Rivers &c: nor incumberd with the different trou-
-blesome & expensive aides as I am. Yet is allowed four
pound Sterling for every Square mile, of course it must
prove plain & easily comprehensible, that I have inderiby
Spend to this Service, what little Governor Grant could
not conveniently hinder me from injoying I mean the
Salary & few perquisite anxiously accruing from my
provincial Office, which I chearfully lanched to that
purpose in undoubted expectation of proper times
to lay it emphatically before His Majestys most clemert
consideration, how impossibly I can Subsist without
an allowance of an additional Sum & a Kings Vessel
[illegible]
free of all incumbrance to carry/on His Majestys busi-
-ness, I have humbly endeavourd to represent the former
to Your Lordship, & learnd by Your N°. 6. that His

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Majestiy had most graciously ordered it to be taken in consideration, the result of which, whilst I was in Submis-sest exspectation, Governor Grant under pretence of obedience to Your Lordships orders has Suspended me the 4th of octôber 1770 from my provincial office & has dispossessd my Deputiy apointed by me & Sworn by him in that office of all my papers relative thereto in his possession even at a time of my absence from St Augustine on a General Survey of the Atlantic Coast North of St Juans River & after that preparing in Charles-town for an expedition to the marîtîms, of which I humbly beg leave to refer to my N°. 15 & 16 with Draughts. I have also humbly begd at repeated times for leave of absence intending to make personal application for being better inabled to carry on the General Sur-vey; no provision ever being made for my Subsist-ance in any of the Estimates, in which I am men-tiond & put upon the Same plan with, Jet one hundred & Eighty four pounds less allowance, than to the North District, my Share of allowance only provided to Support the Expences attending/General Surveys & my office (: which heretofore aforded me but a Scant Support for Dayly Subsistance:) is taken from me; my personal appearance at home by Such conjunctures forced to in a manner as cannot but be against my inclination (I am in humble exspec-

[n. 610]

-lation) will now meet with aprobation

I am most respectfully

Your Lordships

most obedient & most humble Sert

W G de Brahm ~

To the Earl of Hillsborough

[p 012] Endorsed Charles Town, So Carolina / 6th May 1771. /
Mr Debrahm / (No 17) / Rx 21st June. / D 18 / Entd

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[Copy]

№ 18 Charlestown May 29 1771

My Lord

May it Please your Lordship!

Several Bills to the amount of £102 Drawn by me last Year returnd unpaid this week also presented Since the 12th of february 1771, at the time I Drew them I had a demand upon the Treasury for near £200 Sterl., the Draughts was chiefly for paying parts of Expences to fit out my Vessels & for wages for my people employed in the Genel Survey, at which I am the more Surprized, as I the 3d of this month I received Mr. Pownals Letter of the 12 february 1771 & the dublicate of the same to Day. in which I am by your Lordships order acquainted, that a provision is made by Parleament for the Year 1771 to the usual amount of £700. 17.0 Sterl. the 14th of this month I have with much Labor, expences & loss of time brought off my Large Shooner, after She had Suffered on the Dry marches here, on which She was cast away ever Since the 30th of January, which & the new reparations on her, as also the refitting of my Distressed Tender greatly increases my debts, Which I have ben obligd to incurr my Self for His Majestys Service, & now the protesting of my Bills with the expences thereon in conjunction with my own & my Deputys Suspension from my provincial office at a time when abroad upon General Survey (: also I

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have not negledied the minuttest Dutty:) Distrois my ability & credit, which I have honestly Supported to this
[2nd] Day for the benefit of my Sowraigne/Masters Service

My Lord I can declare with all what is dear to a honest man, that I have until now Servd my Royal Master not as a mercinarian, but as one, who Serves for honor only, alto I have not wherewith to Support my Self, after I have consumed the best time of my Days & my Small property for my kings Service; now in the meri:dian of my age not aible to alight upon any project for my honest Support, I am the less aible to do what I maight in the General Survey, unless Your Lord:ships goodness orders not only my Due in the provin:cial Surveyor office of East Florida, & the provision made by parleament be paid to me fully, that I may Discharge the demands of my credilors, as also, that I may be reinstated, or otherwise favored for the loss by Suspension from my provincial office, & have an allowance of a kings Vessel, so that I am in futur aided by such persons whose Duty tis as much than myn to Serve our Sowraigne; for by my long & Sore Experience I find hired people have nothing at heart but to receive their wages, & tis impossible for me to manage, overlook & hip them to their Duty, whilst I am involved with taking observations, making Sur:veys, calculations & Draughts &c:. with my letter

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N°13 I humbly transmitted to Your Lordship the Survey of St Marys & Nassau Rivers & represented how much the accusations against me do transgress the bounds of Generosity &c: in my N°14 I inclosed my Suspension terminated the 4th of October 1770. [A.501] whilst abroad on a general Survey, as also the Suspension of Mr George Rolfes my Deputy in that office ever Since 8. October 1768 qualified by me with a Comission & by Governor Grant with the State Oath allways behaving to the Governors Satisfaction.

with my N°15 I transmitted the General Map of the Northern part of East Florida consisting in neat Land of 4200 Square miles & adding the Soundings of the Sea coast it amounts to 9106 Square miles; I humbly Submit to Your Lordships Generosity, whether that Survey does not prove in Value (: even calculated at the lowest rate of Comon Surveyors fees viz^{t} £4 Ster^{l}: per Square mile :) greatly Superior to the £5005 Sterling Subsidies received to this Day.

in my N°16 I inclosed a Sketch of the antient figur of the Nore Martiers, as also a Hydrographi: :cal map of the present Situation of the Martiers Riffes Shoals & Islands with its navigation.

my N°17 by the last packet boat the Sandwich Saild the 16th of this month is a recapitulation of formars & repealed petition for leave of absence to

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clear my character & obtain a Kings Vessel to carry on the General Survey, in humble expectation of which I beg, that my conduct may be considered agreable to Your Lordships Humanity & Justice I will mean while [p.502] with profoundest Submission wait for/ Your Lordships obtaining His Majestys resolution & recomending my Self to Your Lordships protection I am most respectfully

Your Lordships

Most Obedient & most humble Servt

W G de Brahm

To the Earl of Hillsborough

Endorsed Charles Town, So. Carolina/ 29th May 1771./ Mr. Debrahm/ (No. 18)/ Rx 15th July/ D 23/ Entd

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[This letter has been carefully compared with the original]

[p. 67]

(N° 15.) Charlestown in So. Carolina January 6. 1771.

My Lord

This day I returnd from the martiers expedition, where I had great Success in every respect concerning the Survey of them in General & still more so in reguard to Navigation on that hereTopre unknown Dangerous Coast in particular, which for want of Necessary Discoverys by proper observations on the regular causes & Disposition of winds, currents & contiecurrents has ben represented as the most confused Labirinth in Navigation by Such as had the misportune to Shipwreck thereon, alto my Self at this time as near to this misfortune as Depended only from a fifteen minuts run of my Vessel upon the Riff, have Discovered the natural causes not Subject to any irregularity as is comonly raported. of which I shall be aible to lay a full & satisfactory account before Your Lordships as soon as I am assisted by the return of my Tender, which has not finished its part on account of having Suffered upon this Expedition by two chances to be made an intire wreck, but repitted twice after loosing at two Different times first Bowsprit & foremast & next the mainmast, in as tolerable a manner, as possible with those aides in my Employ, mean while embrase the opportunity of this Vessel I met with at my arival ready for Sail, & in obedience to your Lordships comands humbly

transmit the General Map of the Northermost part of East Florida containing 2560000 acres of land finished before my setting out on the martier expedition, but laid by here until my return. this Map My Lord may depend, is an exact representation of what I personaly & faithfully Surveyed, & what I personaly & faithfully examind on the Spot of what is Surveyed by my Deputys & that I shall never attempt to make any return or insertment in General Maps of any other Characteristick.

[Lino]

/at my arival I found Your Lordships (N°. 8.) october Third 1770 Delivered whilst absent among the Martiers; an extreamly uneasee to observe My (N°10.) with a portable General Map of East Florida apears not to have reached Your Lordship, & that I am refused His Majestys Leave of Six months absence, that my Whole attention should be given to the completion of the General Survey of the Southren District, finaly that Your Lordship hopd the Difference beliveen Governor Grant & my Self Should be removed & expect to find by my future correspondence, that His Majestys Service Does meet with no obstruction or Delay from any Disagreement beliveen that Gentleman & my Self.

My Lord! I have humbly attempted in my N°. 11. 13. & 14 to represent my great Suffering by Severe proceedings against me & that the beginning of being

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cut off all Sinews not only to Stop my carrying on His Majestys Business, but to take the clearing of my faith-fullness & Character out of my powr is not of so late a Date as the 4th Day of October 1770 & that all prospect is Shut up before me. to gain that much wishd for real reconciliation by my own endeavour; it would be pre-sumption in me to attempt laying before Your Lord-ship my Sufferings from that quarter of a still later Date, than that of october last mentiond. as I plainly conceive this prove would amount to no more, than a mistrust in Your Lordships Wisdom, penetration & Justice, from whence I expect redress. I should con-demn my Self of ingratitude was I disinclining to embrace the opportuniti of Shewing obedience to Your Lordships Just request in respect [p. 6v97] of reconciliation with Governor Grant, but I can declare before God, that no more is left to me than the only Capacity of assuring your Lordship, my Sincere desire is to be truely reconciled as a gentleman with that Gentle-man, whom God knows I never have injured in as much more, as I have in the course of my life & long tryals never experienced: Differing with any person whatsoever is profitable or pleasing to either party active or passive nor even to parties not concernd. I humbly assure my Self of Your Lordships having balanced matters equaly on both Sides before now.

I will patiently wait once more for His Majestys Leave of absence or pleasur in me from whom a man of meri: dional age & old Servant to His Sovraigne & its Ancestor of Glorious memory is taken an easy & lasting office for no other crime, than that I am accused to have kept it with confining my Self to it & is given to a yonge man fit for fatigue & a fatiguing temporary office which I am accused to have neglected is left to me almost payd induring fatigue; but that all my afore said Sufferings on this Shore & from my choice not depending disagree: ment with Governor Grant has to this moment Succ: ceded in its designe to delay my performing this Majestys Service in my Trust, I have by prudent Steps Saved y^e^ materials now to produce from my owne per: formance & industry to the contrary. in full assurance to bring about by them that Day, which will clear up all I humbly beg leave to recomend my self to Your Lordships protection & am most respectfully

Your Lordships

most obedient & most humble Servt

W G de Brahm

To the Earl of Hillsborough

[p 62a]

Endorsed Charles Town, Jan^y^ 6^th^ 1771./ W^m^ De Brahm./ (N^o^ 15.)/ Rx 19 Sept./ D 26/ Ent^d^

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[Apl. 23. 1771]

[Plans]

Heads of complaint against Wm De Brahm Esqr. Surveyor General of East Florida, & Surveyor of the South District of America

N°. 36. 23 Aprl.

That from a ~~covetous~~ covetous disposition he had always been troublesome & irregular in the execution of his office of Provincial Surveyor & in 1764 ~~the Governor had redrawn~~ upon his case had been so obstinate in the suspension of his Deputies that Govr Grant thought it necessary to draw up his case & lay it before the Council in: . binding to suspend him from his Office,* but ~~Wm De Brahm then submitted & was~~ forgiven, but in the following year, viz 1768 Wm De Brahm having insisted upon surveying some Tracts of Land for English Grantees without any application having been made to him by those

* which Wm De Brahm by his Submission then prevented

Gentlemens Agents and even before Warrants of Survey were Issued, ~~Whereupon~~ and the Grantees Agents having applied to the [p 66] / Govr. to put a stop to this proceeding, an Order of Coun-cil was sent to Mr. De Brahm for that purpose.

That Mr Haven & others ~~a Grantee~~ having com-plained by Petition to the Governor & Council of an overcharge made by Mr De Brahm for the business done in his office respecting the Grants of Lands, The Council examined into the matter & found Mr Haven's complaint to be just & orderd Mr De Brahm to repund the sum of (viz) which they deemed to have been overcharg'd, ~~which~~ Mr De Brahm but that Mr De Brahm refused to obey the order of the Council or to make the repund to Mr Haven which they directed

That at the time of this above examina-tion before the Governor & Council Mr De Brahm refused to answer the Governor a Question he thought fit to ask respecting his Office of Pro-vincial / Surveyor, and insisted that he was to receive his Orders from Home (ie [p 67] / the Kings Ministers) only & that he was ~~totally~~ altogether Independent of the Governor.

That Mr De Brahm instead of carrying

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on the General Survey himself & committg his Office of Provincial Surveyor to Deputies, resided in St Augustine for the Sake of the proffits arising accruing from the private Surveys & tho. trusted the General Survey to his Deputies who were very unequal to so impotant a trust.

N°41 That sometime before Octob.r in the year 1770 Mr. De Brahm left the Province of East Florida without acquainting the Governor of his intention, leaving his Office of Provincial Surveyor to the care of his Wife in whose custody were all the Papers relating to the [illegible] Land Surveys of the Provence on the 2d of Octob.r 1770.

That before his departure Mr. De Brahm sent a small vessel, which he employ'd in the General Surveys & is paid out of the Moneys granted by Parliament for that Service, to Charles Town South Carolina and gave orders to the ~~Capt.~~ Master not to carry any Letters from the Governor or from any other Gent.n in the Colony, and upon his return not to receive at Charles Town any Letter for the Governor or other person. In conformity to which Orders the said Master did refuse to take on board a Letter for the Governor

That the Governor had ~~wrk~~ & thro'

[p649]

civility to Mr De Brahm agreed to every name he proposed to him for his Deputy, in order to enable him to draw for the Salary allowd upon the Estimate for a Deputy. That Mr Rolfes who was appointed his Deputy for the ~~xxxx~~ aforesaid purpose in 1760 Octobr 1760 is a Merchant & keeps a Store in St Augustine & another on St Marys River. That his business frequently calls him out of the Province, & was absent when Mr De Brahm left the Office in his Wifes care & since his return had no charge of the Office.

That altho the Surveying bussiness of the Province was in consequence at a Stand, yet and that under prelence of having a Deputy in the care & execution of the Office (by which Deputy, he means Mr Rolfes), Mr De Brahm had

[p650]

refused to appoint one fit & proper, agreable to ~~the Earl of Hillsboroughs Letter to him of the 6 July 1770 order~~ and such as the Governor should approve, thereby refusing to pay obedience to the Kings orders signified to him by the Earl of Hillsborough in his Lordships Letter of the 6th July 1770 as by the copies of his Lordships Letter to Mr De Brahm & of Mr D Brahms Letter upon receipt thereof to the Governor

[p652] Endorsed Heads of complaint / against William G De Brahm Esqr / Surveyor General of / Southern District.

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[Ruggles]

Treasury Chambers
3d July 1771—

Sir,

Having laid before My Lords Commrs of His Ma-
-jesty's Treasury Mr Bernell's letter dated New York 9th
March 1771 stating that on his arrival in that Province
he found that great waste was committed on the unap-
-propriated lands in the Environs of Lake Champlain,
That to prevent the same, he applied to the Governors
of New York and Quebec to issue Proclamations forbidd-
-ing such trespasses (copy of which applications he en-
-closes) and the letter to secure the effect, desiring My
Lords would signify their pleasure to the respective
Governers; I am commanded by their Lordships to
transmit the same to You for the information of the
Earl of Hillsborough, and to desire You to move his
Lordship to recommend to the several Governers in
America to give every assistance they can to Mr
Bernell Inspector of Lands & Surv.r of White Pines
in the Province of Quebec & that part of New York
which lies on Lake Champlain; Mr Ruggles Inspec-
-tor of Lands & Surv.r of White Pines in the Province of
New Hampshire & that part of New York which
extends Westward from Connecticut River to Hud-
-son's River; And to Mr Scammell Inspector of Lands
& Surveyor of White Pines within the Eastern part

of Massachusetts Bay, & that part of Nova Scotia which lies to the North of the Bay of Fundy –

I am Sir,

Your most Humble Servant.

John Robinson

John Pownall Esq^r

[p. 410] Endorsed Treasury Chambers / 3^d July 1771. / M^r Robin-son / J.P. / R^x d^o / D 22 / Ent^d

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P.R.O., London
C.O.5:72

[p. 164]

New York March the 9th 1771

Sir

On my Arrival in this province, I found that Daily applications were making to the Government for Grants of the Crown Lands in the Environs of Lake Champlain, and that great waste was daily committed on the unappropriated Lands thereabouts, which induced me as soon as well informed to apply to the Governor of Quebec, and his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore the Governor of this Province, the purport of which Applications being nearly the same I have only inclosed the Copy of that to the Earl of Dunmore for the perusal of their Lordships, I hope for their approbation of this measure, and if so the better to Secure the Effect of it, I should wish their Lordships would Signify their pleasure to the respective Governors. —

I am now compleating for their Lordships Use, a large Plan of Lake Champlain and its Environs, describing all the Locations, Granted and Applied for, which will shew what Lands in that District are Still Vested in the Crown, which plan will be brought to You by the first London Ship, as it will be too large to send by Post, I design if agreable to their Lordships (to render my office as little Inconvenient as possible to the Subject) to lodge proper Plans, with the Judge of the Admiralty of this province if he has no Objection,

and to furnish him with proper materials, from time to time, that will enable him with certainty to give such Certificate as I have proposed in the above Applications to the Government. If their Lordships approve the measures I flatter myself the Office the Government has Trusted that Gentleman with, and his known good Character, will be a Sufficient reason for my thinking of him.

I propose to pass from this by the Way of Lake Champ.
[p. 7] -lain as soon as the Lakes are passable, to the / Gover.
-ment of Quebec, I am

Sir

with the greatest respect

Your most Obedient

and very Humble Servt

Adolphus Benzel

New York 9th March 1771

To

Grey Cooper Esqr

[p. 1] Endorsed 9th March 1771 / Mr Benzell / Inspection of White / Pines in America / Recd April 22d 1771. / Read 25th June 1771 / Lrs Mr Pownall / & Mr Benzell / In Mr Robinson's of / 3d July 1771.

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P.R.O., London
C.O.5:72

[1767]

My Lord

The necessity of preserving the Timber growing upon the King's Lands upon Lake Champlain, and that part of this Province committed to my care as Inspector of the King's Unappropriated Lands and Woods I flatter myself will be sufficient excuse for asking Your Lordship to Issue a Proclamation, for forbidding Trespasses and Wastes upon those Lands, and Threatening the offenders with Prosecutions - I am Confident such a Measure will be of great Service, not only to the Crown but to such of his Majesty's Subjects as may hereafter take Grants for Lands; for I myself know and am at present credibly informed that it is common for Numbers of People during the Winter Season have cut large Quantities of Staves &c. upon the unappropriated Lands upon the said Lake by which means they save Cartage. This Practice continued, Your Lordship will readily see must soon destroy the Timber contiguous to Lake Champlain and it's Environs In Order my Lord to enable me to locate any particular Lands for the Crown, and that such Location may not interfere with private Property, I have applied by Letter to the Governor of Quebec desiring him to direct the Surveyor General of that Province to furnish me with a general Draught designating the particular Lines and

Boundaries of the already appropriated Lands in Quebec Government. And to avoid the same difficulties in that part of my district which is within Your Excellencys Province, I would beg the favour of Your Lordship to direct the Surveyor General to furnish me with a general Draught, and also particular Draughts of that part of this Province within my district, designating therein, not only the Lines and Boundaries of the Lands that are already Granted, but of such Lands as have been Surveyed, by orders from the Government. I submit it to Your Lordship's better Judgement whether previous to any future Grants in the District Allotted / to me on Lake Champlain, the Party applying should not produce a Certificate upon his Survey from the proper Officer that his Location does not interfere with any Lands set apart for the Crown's use

I am / with the greatest Obligations
my Lord / Your Excellencys
most Humble / and most
obedient Servt

Signed by
Adolphs Benzel

To / His Excellency
The Earl of Dunmore,

[Endorsed] Endorsed Copy Letter to His / Exc.y The Earl of Dunmore / In Mr. Benzelli's / letter to Mr Cooper / of 9th March 1771 / Read 25th June 1771 / In Mr Robinson's of the / 3d July 1771.

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[Printed in New Hampshire Provincial Papers. vol. VII. p 344.]

Engd

Whitehall 24 July 1771.

Mr Wentworth . . . . .
Surveyor Genl of the Woods }

Sir,

I have already acquainted you in my Letter of the 11th of Febry, that the Report which you had made to me of your Proceedings in the Exe: -cution of your Office of Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods had been referred to the Con: -sideration of the Lords of Trade.

The great variety of Matter contained in this Report, and the difficulty arising upon many legal Questions resulting from it, have hitherto prevented any final Representation from that Board; but I cannot refuse myself the satis: -faction of acquainting you that your Conduct has appeared to their Lordships in the most favorable light, and that they will not fail to bear Testimony to Our Royal Master of their Opinion of your Zeal for His Service; In the mean time as some of the principal difficulties you have to contend with / seem to arise from [Engd] doubts attending the Construction of the Laws in cases of private Property under various des: -criptions, the Reports of Mr Jackson upon some Questions stated to him by the Board of Trade

cannot fail of being useful to you, and therefore I have received The King's Commands to transmit to you the inclosed Copies of them.

I am &c.ª

Hillsborough

[Endorsed] Endorsed Draft to Mr. Wentworth / Surveyor General of / the Woods. / 3d July 1771. – / End.

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